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THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

National Weekly Newspaper
Merged With TNT Magazine



VOL III, NO. 6

Independent and Special Service

MID-WEST

Weekly News That's Different

FREE PRESS

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Muscatine, Iowa, Thursday, February 9, 1933



5c PER COPY

ASK GOVERNOR HERRING'S HELP IN BANK SITUATION

STEEL EXECUTIVE QUITS JOB AFTER UPHOLDING WAGES

Labor Organization Men
Charge Wage Policy
Cost Position

WASHINGTON—James A. Farrell's resignation as president of United States Steel after he had advocated maintenance of wage levels was cited to a senate committee last week as evidence of "banker control of industry."

John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the metal trades department of Labor, recalled the resignation of Farrell in elaborating his charge that New York bankers maintain a "stranglehold" on industry, thus preventing improvement in working conditions.

Frey called attention to a statement Farrell had issued opposing reductions in wages as economically unsound.

"J. P. Morgan," he added, "is a chairman of the board of directors of United States Steel and his banking company is deeply interested in the steel company."

"Not long after Farrell's statement, he resigned as president and immediately Steel reduced wages."

BUILDING RACKET IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES—How hundreds of Los Angeles building workers are cheated of their wages and made liable to prosecution by the law while contractors reap great profits and are legally untouchable was revealed by Inspector L. F. Danforth.

Here's how the system works: contractors secure contracts to build at 50 cents a square foot. Instead of hiring workers, they tell employees that if they want work they must form groups to do it at 10 to 15 cents a foot. As a result, according to Danforth, the men make less than \$2 a day for work which at normal wages would pay \$4 to \$8, while the contractor pockets additional profit.

Under the law, the only ones liable to punishment are the workers who have not taken out contractors' licenses.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

Free Press Prints Stockholder's List

Despite threats and warnings, the Midwest Free Press this week on page 3 prints a list of stockholders of the Hershey State Bank. An analysis of the stock holdings shows that five persons own \$111,400 of the bank's \$150,000 capital stock—this despite statements that assessments on the stock would bring ruin to many of the 41 shareholders.

Next week unless stopped by injunctions or other measures now threatened, the Free Press will print a list of First National bank stockholders showing holdings of over \$100,000 by six persons.

WOULD GUARANTEE DEPOSITS IN BANK

Mechanicsville Resident
Favors Bonding Plan
For All Banks

Rev. H. P. Gray of Mechanicsville, Iowa, a member of the Iowa City Presbytery, has personally submitted his views on the present state and national bank situation in a brief article. Mr. Gray stated that he had offered the article to several other newspapers, but they had refused to print it.

The article follows:
As one interested in the welfare of depositors as well as the banks I am sure I voice the sentiment in our locality as well as localities at large of depositors, when I say that unless banks devise some means of securing deposits of depositors there is bound to be trouble ahead for both parties. Banks cannot exist without depositors, therefore when the very life of a bank depends on its depositors, why should not the depositors be safeguarded? Let it be known in our community or any other one that the bank is bonded to safeguard depositors and that bank would begin to thrive immediately. Hoarded funds would pour into that bank. The postmaster is bonded, the carrier must carry bonds, contractors must be bonded, why not banks that handle many thousands of hard earned dollars of the peoples money?

CITIZENSHIP TO GRAFTER
President Hoover has signed papers restoring citizenship to Col. Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, who in 1928 was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in Atlanta penitentiary for defrauding the government of his unbiased services.

STANWOOD COUPLE ASK KTNT RETURN TO BROADCASTING

Contrast Busy Days Of
Radio Station To
Present Lull

Dear Editor:
We heartily approve Mr. Baker's letter to Mr. Hoover. The closing of KTNT was an outrage. A wonderful station pleasing more people than all other stations on the air, it was the people's station.

Sundays when they broadcast outdoors there was not parking space in half mile of the station, and through the week down town streets were congested with every one happy, merchants taking in the cash, all prosperous.

Mr. Baker employed hundreds of men and women.

Today they report 25 per cent of Muscatine on charity. What a situation! Failure after failure of business houses. What is the use to keep KTNT off the air when XENT in Mexico will soon be on the air.

With 150 thousand watts we can hear but can not go and enjoy ourselves as we did at KTNT. Put them on the air and let Muscatine prosper and we enjoy our Sunday afternoons as we did.

Frank D. Townsend,
Mrs. Anna Townsend,
Stanwood, Iowa

INSULL "INSIDER" GETS STATE JOB

CHICAGO, Ill.—Oscar Hewitt, who was fired from the Chicago Tribune staff when his name was found on the "insider" list of Sam Insull, fugitive utilities czar, is the new public works commissioner of Chicago. He was appointed by Mayor Cermak whose name also was on the list of special favorites who obtained Insull securities far below the market price.

In reporting the appointment neither the Tribune nor the Chicago Daily News mentioned that Commissioner Hewitt had been on the Insull list or that the Tribune had discharged him when the fact was discovered. — The Progressive.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

DEPOSITORS BLOCK PLANS OF BANKERS

Dissatisfied with efforts to negotiate with heads of the Hershey State and First National Banks, depositors' committees from both banks today are endeavoring to obtain direct cooperation from Governor Clyde L. Herring to clear up the muddled bank situation.

Although the Hershey State Bank committee last Monday presented to that bank the depositors' petition asking information, no answer has been given, and there is no indication when the depositors will know the bank's true financial status.

Likewise the First National Bank committee, has

California Man's Letter On Chains Wins Him Dollar

Dr. H. H. Hall, Oakland, Cal., wins this week's prize of one dollar for the best letter sent to the Midwest Free Press. His letter on chain stores appears on page 12. An article on short-weight practices in chain stores is on page 10. Henry Prescott Wilder, South Boston, Va., winner of last week's prize writes:

"Thanks for the dollar duly received. I shall use it for postage where I think it will do the most good."

Mr. Wilder has another letter in this week's issue on banks.

Failures By Banks Increased In 1932

WASHINGTON — Only four states, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, were without bank failures in 1932, the federal reserve board announced.

During the year 1,453 institutions with deposits of \$730,426,000 closed their doors, as compared with 2,298 with deposits of \$1,691,510,000 the year before. There were 290 banks with deposits of \$275,941,000 which reopened last year.

professed dissatisfaction with actions taken by the bank's officers and is seeking verified statements of the bank's condition from state officials at Des Moines. Meanwhile the banks are open for "business"—they will receive new deposits, but will not repay on old accounts.

Albert Vetter, a member of both committees, has also organized a group of depositors in the closed American State Bank, to further plans to have the bank reopen under the new state law which eliminates receivership proceedings. Mr. Vetter at a meeting of First National depositors yesterday afternoon voiced strong support for the support for the Gallagher bill, passed by the Iowa House and now pending in the state senate which would provide for suspended banks being operated by local men instead of outsiders.

No Bank Statement
The Midwest Free Press has repeatedly invited officials of the Hershey State and First National banks to submit a statement for publication, but the invitation has not been accepted. J. R. Connor, editor of the Free Press at meetings last Friday and Saturday, suggested that the depositors of both banks consider a proposal—but not act upon it until the situation was thoroughly investigated—requesting state and national officials to make complete investigations of both banks.

Rev. William H. Schwiering at a First National depositors' meeting yesterday stated publicly that although he had disapproved Mr.

Please turn to page four

Hershey State Bank Depositors' Petition On Page Four

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

Norman Baker



(HIMSELF)

"Hello Folks"

HOWARD BARTLETT and Rev. Haefner surely must read **INDOOR PASTIMES CARTOONS**—they get much enjoyment—Howard as an officer of the Muscatine "CHAMBER" and Reverend as a preacher of the Good Book—in writing many letters around the country about me and my business and what a regular old faker I am etc. in cancer work—a real expose of their actions will come soon and it will rock the most solid rocks of Muscatine County—to think such men are left to lead others in a community when they are blessed with such gross ignorance—I said ignorance because condemnation without investigation IS IGNORANCE—have a good time, boys, while I am busy with this station construction—as soon as I get a few moments idle time like the hours you have—I will OPEN UP—one thing about it all—they may call me a cancer faker but they can't call me a hypocrite—and I don't and never did run a three ball shop nor did I ever exact over seven per cent interest from anyone—that's all below my dignity.

WHERE SHALL you place your money for safety—your weekly salary—remember that Uncle Sammy runs Postal Banks all over the good old U.S.A.—put your money in there and they won't close—or Sammy won't ask you to take 10 per cent of your deposits—I have preached that for several years and there are many now—who wish they had taken my advice—but it is too late for some.

THANKS—a friend writes he thinks my letter to President Elect Roosevelt about how to repair the trouble in agriculture is about o.k.—yes you and all will find it is the only safe, sound method of farm relief—they will play around with proposed laws—get some thing like the Farm Board where the employees take large salaries and become stool pigeons for the politicians but they will never solve the farm question by legislation—remember those words—the farmers will become more and more desperate and soon they will take things in their own hands—they were the first to seek relief when suppressed and they may do it again—there will be a lot of turmoil one of these days—big business—capitalists—money hogs and trusts will have to go.

APPRECIATED—every week a some friend sends me in lists of tabulations of votes in his county—showing so far that in my race for Governor—I carried most all Iowa counties as leading except for the major tickets—I appreciate that much.

BE CAREFUL—the insurance companies of America that handle billions of dollars of the people's money may awaken some day and find themselves with frozen assets because they loan their money for the construction of large building etc., with decreased real estate values—with industrial loans unpaid because of no business.

D. R. WILLIAM F. OGBURN, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, thinks the radio is the best nationalizing force in our nation—He was appointed two years ago at a fancy salary to be director of research in President Hoover's commission on social trends—The learned professor should listen to some of the half baked programs now floating through the air for children and young girls to hear—these programs may nationalize us all right—they will probably give us a generation of youngsters who

Please turn to page three

NORMAN BAKER WINS LAW VICTORY BY RULING OF IOWA SUPREME COURT

Another legal victory for Norman Baker was registered this week when the Iowa Supreme Court at Des Moines reversed the decision of Hon. C. L. Ely, of the Muscatine district court, made last October 24 when Judge Ely overruled a motion by Mr. Baker's attorneys for a more specific statement in Harry Hoxsey's suit for \$81,000.

Mr. Hoxsey claimed the \$81,000 was due from Mr. Baker under an alleged contract between the two men regarding operation of the Baker Hospital. Mr. Hoxsey's lawyers stated that their client had been promised 15 per cent of gross receipts of certain Hospital income.

Judge Ely in his decision overruled the defendant's motion to make specific the plaintiff's petition in all except one paragraph of the motion. The high state court sustained Mr. Baker's motion asking that the plaintiff be required to state if he were a licensed physician.

High Court Appeal

Following Judge Ely's decision, counsel for Mr. Baker filed the supreme court appeal. Mr. Baker's lawyers in the action were

Bush and Bush of Davenport and John F. Devitt of Muscatine. Attorneys for Mr. Hoxsey were John G. Kammerer and Thompson and Thompson of Muscatine.

Oral arguments in the motion were heard by the state supreme court at Des Moines on Jan. 12.

In their appeal to the supreme court, Mr. Baker's lawyers cited numerous other cases to support their arguments.

Alleged Contract

Arguments submitted to the court showed the action was founded on all alleged written contract, and in a separate count set up an oral agreement.

Attorneys for Mr. Hoxsey added that their client contended the appeal was frivolous while Mr. Baker's lawyers claimed it was material to the case, and the high court has sustained the latter contention.

In their appeal to the supreme court, attorneys for Mr. Baker stated that much of Mr. Hoxsey's original petition failed to be definite enough and was so uncertain and indefinite that Mr. Baker was unable to properly answer the petition.

FUNDS OF WELFARE ASSOCIATION TIED UP IN LOCAL BANK

Free Press Attorney Is Counsel For Family In Child Fight

Throttled by the workings of the so called "Iowa Plan" for welfare organizations, in their efforts to reduce the exorbitant salary paid Mrs. M. Opal Fore, county social service worker, members of the Muscatine City Welfare Association this week were still striving to cut Mrs. Fore's wages.

The "Iowa Plan," according to members of the city association is a scheme whereby city welfare organizations agree to abide by certain actions of the county supervisors. This would bind the city association to accept and pay one-half of whatever salary is set by the supervisors for Mrs. Fore.

At present Mrs. Fore is being paid \$225 monthly salary and car allowance plus the use of other money for which no accounting is made. The county supervisors made a one year contract for Mrs. Fore's salary last September and the city welfare association is powerless to change this contract.

Funds Tied Up

However with most of its funds tied up in local banks, the city welfare will be unable to pay its share of Mrs. Fore's salary. Members of the association were confident that under the situation with city relief cut down to a minimum Mrs. Fore would agree to a voluntary wage reduction. Lack of funds will make it impossible to pay her salary in any event.

Alleged Discriminations

Meanwhile the battle to reform alleged discriminations by the welfare officers continued with a victory for Delbert O. ("Bill") Bird, to save his three young children from being adopted out. Mr. Bird, in an affidavit submitted to the Midwest Free Press last week, stated his understanding that court proceedings scheduled for last Saturday were an effort

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SULT SUPER SERVICE GAS STATION
Phillips "66"
Gasoline & Oils
Formerly KTNT
EARL SULT, Prop.

Pasteurized Milk Favored Baby Food

The controversy between proponents of raw milk and pasteurized milk goes into almost all angles of the milk business.

The following resume was taken from bulletins of the Dairy Research Bureau:

"Does pasteurization soften the curd formed by the milk in the stomach?"

Yes. One of the earliest observations in connection with pasteurization of milk was the fact that it does not curdle into a firm curd under the action of pepsin and acid, the two substances which curdle milk in the stomach.

"Do those physicians interested in infant feeding believe that soft curd milk is an advantage in infant feeding?"

Yes. One of the marked advantages of boiled milk which is so commonly recommended for baby feeding is the fact that heating results in a much softer curd which is more easily handled by weak stomachs. While pasteurization produces less change than boiling, it is helpful in softening the curd as formed in the stomach.

"Does pasteurization destroy the food value of milk?"

Pasteurization probably reduces slightly the amount of vitamin C in milk, as will be discussed under vitamins, although this point is not well established, and the amount of vitamin C in milk is too small to be of much importance to children. There does not seem to be any satisfactory evidence of any other damage to the food value of the milk resulting from pasteurization. On the other hand, the softening of the curd assists the delicate stomach of the infant in handling pasteurized milk.

Klondike Incubators at Cost

We can show you how you can pay for an incubator during the hatching seasons and still own your own incubator.

Come in and See Us

Barry-Althaus Hardware Co.

218 East Second St.
Phone 265

News Behind The Headlines

Editor's Note: Readers are invited to send clippings or other news which might be suitable for these columns.

BANKS VS. NEWSPAPER

Last week this newspaper told how Claire W. H. Bangs, editor of the Huntington, Ind., News, had been arrested on charges of the town's bankers, thrown into jail and held until he supplied \$5,000 bond. With his light, power, heat, telephone and other services cut off, Bangs is still publishing his newspapers. Meanwhile banks are still closing.

RADIO COMMISSION

Examiners for the Federal Radio Commission recently recommended that stations KTM and KELW on the Pacific coast be taken off the air. Their report was all ready for approval when powerful influence swung into action, the commission reversed its examiners' reports and granted renewal of both licenses. Washington observers stated "Some of the radio commissioners are trying hard to keep their jobs." This newspaper recently pointed out the unfairness of the examiners' reports on the two stations.

AUTO WORKERS' STRIKE

Workers in the Detroit automobile body shops are still gaining ground despite the brutality of cossacks hired by anti-labor interests to intimidate strikers. The daily press bludgeoned into taking commands by fear of losing automobile advertising, continues to print entirely inaccurate accounts of the labor protests, but the workmen have remained firm. Hundreds of picketers have been arrested although their only offenses have been orderly marching.

Many of the men are held on flimsy charges on \$500 bail which they cannot possibly raise. Strikers have offered photostatic copies of pay checks to prove their claims that some workers receive from 11 to 17 cents hourly, but newspapers refused to print them.

Although Detroit merchants dare not give open help to the strikers, owners of many small grocery stores have contributed rations to the workmen's families. One striker said "We get better fed while striking than we did when working."

Henry Ford and his expert press agents are trying to capitalize the strike by stating it was fomented by rival manufacturers. Yet some of these rivals are also handicapped by the strike.

RADIO CENSORSHIP

The hand of someone close to the radio monopoly is seen in House Resolution 7716, a proposal to amend the Radio Act of 1927, as follows: "No obligation is imposed upon any licensee to allow the use of his station by any candidate, or in the interest or sup-

port of or in opposition to any candidate, or for the presentation of views on any side of a public question."

That is a proposal to vest in every holder of a broadcasting license the power of autocratic censorship. Not only that, but it would strengthen the claim now being set up by the broadcasters that their licenses give them vested property rights in the ether. Considering how Mr. Roosevelt was himself shut off the air before he had completed his Portland (Oregon) speech on public utilities, it is not likely that such a resolution will get any hearing from the Democratic chieftains.

ROOSEVELT'S CABINET

Simultaneous with the White House announcement that Great Britain was to be invited to an economic conference to take place in Washington in March, a press dispatch stated that Owen D. Young would in all probability be given the treasury berth in the Roosevelt cabinet.

This was a trial balloon sent up to give an idea as to the way the wind was blowing. Judging by the buffeting the balloon received, it is evident that Mr. Young is not a popular candidate for any office. His activities as organizer of the Radio Corporation of America, his more recent connection with Insull as one of that gentleman's stock-buying "insiders," and his testimony as to the reason why the General Electric Company so willingly loaned several million dollars to the tottering Insull companies shortly before the crash were cited as holding too much political dynamite.

BUTTON WORKERS

Employment in Iowa pearl button factories is falling, reports for last month just issued by the state bureau of labor show. Five factories reporting to the bureau showed 134 women and 237 men were employed in December. Only 76 women and 158 men were employed by the same factories in January. The monthly totals thus were 371 in December and 234 in January a drop of 36.9 per cent. Last month two factories reported they worked full time, two part time and one reported being shut down. Three of them reported business conditions were not encouraging and two did not report on the business outlook.

Button workers' employment last month was far worse than most other industries, the total drop of all firms reporting to the state labor bureau being only 7.5 per cent in January compared to December.

Here are some remarks from executives of button factories:

"No improvement shown, very dull."

"Still quiet, but showing some improvement."

"Very slow at this time."

BOYS WANTED

To Sell

MIDWEST FREE PRESS

We start you in business with no investment.

Write for our proposition.

Just send your name and complete address.

MID WEST FREE PRESS
MUSCATINE, IOWA

UNEMPLOYED 'A' FARCE SHOWN BY ILLINOIS

Civil Engineer Exam Record Of Chicago Welfare Body

Charges that "welfare for jobless in Chicago is an excuse to keep certain individuals busy while thousands unemployed men tramp streets were made in a letter received this week by the Free Press. William Stack, engineer, and writer of the kept a record of his dealings with the welfare body. He said Chicago newspapers would not print his story. His letter follows:

I am an unemployed civil engineer just starting my year of an "enforced vacation." During the past two years I have written some 2,800 letters of application but despite a college training and nearly ten years experience some of which were in Mexico and Chile I have not been able to get a job. Off and on I had some amusing experience in my search for work but I never found the jewel of them all was dealing with the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare.

The Personnel department of this agency is presided over by Miss Florence Avery, a daughter of the President of the United States Gypsum Co. My application for work (not relief) was made in June 1932.

Many Questions

At that time I filled out a lengthy questionnaire giving pertinent details about my training and experience. Nothing happened until November 1932 when I called up one day and asked for information on the matter.

I was then sent a letter in which I was told that my case was under consideration for a job as Budget Clerk or Case-aide worker and an application form was enclosed for me to fill out.

This was a trifle more searching than the first one and consisted of four pages. Typical questions were: Have you studied Philosophy? How much Psychology have you had? How much Law? How much study of the History of Philanthropy? How much Mathematics? All this, mind you, for an eighty-five dollar per month job. Still, times were tough and I returned the questionnaire duly filled out.

That was in November. Things dragged on until January when I was asked to come to the offices of this outfit for an intelligence test. The test consisted of five or six parts and took a little under two hours winding up with a paper containing 75 more or less simple questions. These had to be answered within 30 minutes. Well, I figured that at last maybe I would get a break. I thought that my training and experience would be a sufficient guarantee that I could add two and two or multiply 34 by 54.

Still, man proposes and the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare disposes and last week I received a card to the effect that "only those persons who applied for relief in or prior to November 1932 may be considered for placement," etc.

As I see matters, all this rigmarole has for its object but one thing—the keeping busy of certain individuals who would otherwise have nothing to do. Applications (which are never intended to be acted upon) must be filed, references must be written to, silly examinations must be conducted with all the solemnity of the school room and then the final thrust! And so the story goes! Administration and overhead account for a good deal of the money raised for Welfare purposes and I am just wondering just what percentage of it really gets to the needy.

Yes, this experience has been quite instructive but there is not a newspaper in the City of Chicago that would print these facts—it would not be to the "public interest."

Out of the 4300 flowers grown in Europe only 420 have an agreeable perfume.

FIFTEEN MILLION WORKERS JOBLESS

Survey Of Unemployment Figures Shows No Improvement

NEW YORK—Over fifteen million working men and women are jobless in the United States, according to a careful check of all unemployment figures made by "Business Week."

In an article entitled "How Many Jobless?" the experts of "Business Week" declared: "A re-check on the basis of November, 1932, data—the latest available—now indicates that most previous estimates have been too low and that there are actually more than 15 millions of the Nation's normally employed workers out of jobs at the beginning of 1933."

"Taking the accepted average of one and one-half dependents for each worker, that means thirty-seven and one-half million men, women and children directly and immediately affected by unemployment this winter."

31 Per Cent Unemployed
The adjusted figures revealed that 15,252,000 workmen and women are jobless out of a "gainfully employed" population of 48,333,000 reported by U. S. Census of 1930. From these figures the unemployed constitute 31.2 per cent of the working population.

In commenting "Business Week" said:

Building Industry
"Of particular interest is the manufacturing group in which more than six million workers, 46.2 per cent of the total normally employed, are jobless. With the exception of miscellaneous industries this is the highest unemployment ratio of any of the 10 great groups."

"Most spectacular unit of manufacturing is the building industry with more than 80 per cent of its employees out of work. High as this figure appears to be, its accuracy is fully supported by the American Federation of Labor totals for unemployed trade union members—particularly representatives of the building industry—and even more strongly bolstered by reports on the decline of construction contracts let during the past two years."

On a showing that the Rock Island bone Mulliken Company, railroad equipment house of Chicago, was run at a profit of \$8,000 for the last three months of 1932, Gen. Abel Davis and C. H. Eib, equity co-receivers, received authorization from Federal Judge Wilkerson to continue operation of the company for ninety more days.



ROCK ISLAND

Announces

Reduced

Round Trip

Rail Fares

EVERY DAY

All Trains—All Stations
A reduction of sixteen and two-thirds per cent on round trip tickets, limited to return within ten days from date of sale. Honored in sleeping and parlor cars on payment of the usual charges.

SCRIP BOOKS 25 per cent below the regular cost of rail travel. 3,000 miles, value \$108.00, for \$81.00. Scrip exchangeable for first-class tickets on all railroads between Chicago, the Mississippi River and the Pacific Coast. 2,000 miles, value \$72.00, for \$54.00—good between same eastern boundaries and Texas, Eastern New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming and Montana inclusive.

Another Bargain
EVERY WEEK END
Only 25 cents more than regular one-way fare for the round trip **GO FRIDAY or SATURDAY** Between all stations, or **SUNDAY**

Between stations where one-way fare is \$7.50 or less. Final return limit **TUESDAY** midnight following date of sale. Tickets honored in coaches—also sleeping and parlor cars upon payment of additional charge for space occupied.

Ask your ticket agent

CIGARET MAKERS PAY BIG PROFITS TO STOCKHOLDERS

Magazine Reveals High Gains Of Tobacco Companies

Time, the weekly news magazine this week reported the following on cigaret companies' profits:

1. Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky., maker of one of the four best-selling 20-for-10c brands (Twenty Grand), announced a net profit for 1932 of \$416,952 more than double its 1931 profit of \$605,552.

2. American Tobacco Co., maker of Lucky Strike, one of the big 15c brands, paid its regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 but omitted the usual \$1 extra dividend. Wall Street heard that President George Washington Hill of American Tobacco was planning to cut prices below the \$6 per 1000 at which Luckies now wholesale, has sworn to run 10c cigarets out of business if he has to make them himself.

Mr. Hill could get some satisfaction out of the fact that the U. S. Supreme Court last week ordered the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York to dismiss without prejudice a stockholder's suit to set aside American tobacco's employee stock purchase plan, whereby President Hill and his directors got 32,370 shares of common B stock, listed at \$112, or \$25 a share.

Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page Two)

are basically fine, but with mind warped from listening to a lot of trash on how gangs are always making big money—how girls who are "fast" get the best husbands and such nonsense.

MANY EASTERNERS think there is nothing in the United States west of Ohio or south of Pennsylvania—They take for granted that cabinet appointments must always come from their own section—They forget that the real dirt farmers are in the midwest and I don't mean Henry Wallace—The next secretary of agriculture should be a man from the great midwest who knows and understands the farmers' problems.

SEE WHERE the Free Press is telling of a new movement to cut telephone rates—they are too high—something should be done—nobody wants to cheat the poor telephone company out of its just reward but it seems to be getting along and making plenty of money—but don't let the phone company cut wages again giving "POSSIBLE" rate reduction as the reason.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On



Do your TEETH

Need attention?

Then this will interest you.

Having bought for cash a quantity of dental supplies from a supply house hard pressed for ready cash, we are passing these savings on to you as long as they last.

Take advantage of OUR DRASTIC CUT IN DENTAL PRICES

| REGULAR PRICES | OUR PRICES |
|---|------------|
| \$1.50 to \$2.00 Silver Fillings | 75c |
| as low as | |
| \$2.50 to \$3.50 Porcelain Fillings | \$1.75 |
| only | |
| \$8.00 to \$15.00 Bridge Work (per tooth) | \$4.75 |
| \$5.00 to \$8.00 Gold Inlay | \$3.75 |
| only | |
| \$7.00 to \$10.00 (22 Kt. Gold) Gold Crowns | \$4.75 |
| \$12.50 to \$15.00 Rubber Plate | \$7.75 |
| only | |
| \$15.00 to \$20.00 Rubber Plate | \$9.75 |
| only | |
| \$20.00 to \$25.00 Rubber Plate | \$14.75 |
| only | |
| \$1.00 to \$2.50 Extractions (painless) | 75c |
| only | |
| (Three or more per patient at same time, even less per tooth) | |
| —EXAMINATION FREE— | |

"YOU WILL LIKE THE WAY WE WORK"

SMITH DENTISTS
OVER GRIMM DRUG STORE Phone 321
OPEN EVENINGS Sundays by Appointment



ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to announce that we have completed our reorganization which will carry on under the name of Iowa Department Store, in the same building, but in a smaller room.

We will continue to sell men's furnishings of all kinds, women's hosiery, silk underwear, prints, muslins, and kindred lines. While we will not be as large as the old organization, we will, we believe, be in a better position to serve you in a most satisfactory way, as our merchandise is priced on the new low basis, which should permit your patronage.

We will appreciate your serious consideration and assure you that any business entrusted to us will be appreciated.

We also wish to take this opportunity to thank you for any and all business given the old organization and to tell you that we have appreciated it very much.

We invite you to come in, we are open for business now.

Very truly yours,

IOWA DEPARTMENT STORE

H. Ed. Schroeder, Owner

DEPOSITORS BLOCK PLANS OF BANKERS

(Continued from page one)

Connor's suggestion last week after consideration of the treatment accorded his committee by the bank he was regretful of his opposition.

At last Friday's meeting in the First Methodist church where Mr. Connor at the first joint committee's request acted as chairman, two new committees were named, one for each bank.

The Hershey State Bank Committee at another meeting in the Midwest Free Press building Saturday afternoon asked depositors of that bank to sign a petition. The petition was presented to M. E. Guthrie, cashier of the bank, on Monday morning. Mr. Guthrie explained that L. C. Day, bank president and Walker Light, representative of the state banking department were too busy going over details of the bank's future operations to meet with the committee.

Assures Committee

However, the committee was assured by Mr. Guthrie that he would personally give a copy of the petition to Mr. Light and to Mr. Day, with the committee's request that the petition be answered as soon as possible.

On Monday, Mr. Connor wrote to Governor Clyde L. Herring as follows:

"Thank you very much for your kind letter of January 13th, inviting me to visit you in Des Moines. I plan to visit you in the near future.

"There is something which I believe you may be able to do immediately and thus give great help to this community. A committee has been appointed here by depositors of the Hershey State Bank now operating under state control through the new state law.

"At a meeting Saturday almost 100 depositors signed a petition asking information from the bank and empowered the committee to present the petition to bank officers or state officers in charge of the bank. The committee includes Albert Vetter, Ed. Hitchcock, Bruno Mohnssen, W. D. Randall, John Kemble, Rev. Benjamin Schwartz and myself.

"This morning the committee presented the petition to Mr. M. E. Guthrie, cashier of the bank. Mr. Guthrie stated that Mr. L. C. Day, president of the bank and Mr. Light, representative of the state banking commission, in charge of the bank were too busy checking details of the bank change to meet with the committee, but said he would ask Mr. Light to pass the petition on to Des Moines for the banking department to formulate an answer as soon as possible.

"To expedite this matter, may I respectfully request that you bring the petition to the attention of Mr. D. W. Bates, incoming head of the banking department and ask that we be advised as soon as possible what answer can be given to depositors. I am enclosing a copy of the petition for Mr. Bates' information. The number of signers to the petition is being constantly increased, several committee members and others circulating it in the community and some depositors coming to the Midwest Free Press building to sign the petition."

Letter To Bates

A similar letter was sent to Mr. Bates on Monday.

Wire To Governor

Mr. Connor also wired Governor Herring on Tuesday as follows:

"Wrote you in detail Monday regarding petitions now circulating here asking information from Hershey State Bank or State Officers in charge of bank stop believe public would greatly appreciate answer to petition as soon as possible and would welcome your aid toward such early action with best wishes."

An early conference with Governor Herring is planned to discuss the situation of both the First National and Hershey State Banks.

Petition Circulating

Members of the Hershey bank committee this week circulated copies of the petitions and many new signers were reported. Copies of the petition were also on file in the Midwest Free Press office where depositors were invited to sign them. A copy of the petition is printed on page four in this issue of the Free Press and may be used by depositors.

Resolutions Adopted

The First National committee called a meeting of that bank depositors Wednesday afternoon at the city hall and presented the following resolutions which were approved by the depositors:

"1. Resolved not to recognize the attempted sale of the First National Bank to the so-called First Trust and Savings Bank of Muscatine, but to insist upon our rights under the National Banking Laws of the United States.

"2. That no depositor sign waivers to all or any portion of his or her deposit unless an equitable agreement can be reached with the directors and stockholders of the First National Bank of Muscatine Iowa embodying the following terms to-wit:

"A. That there be made ready for distribution the sum of \$120,000 to be drawn against on a percentage basis by the owners of Commercial accounts in four equal installments, the first of March 1, 1933, and the others three April 1, May 1, and June 1, 1933.

"B. That there be made ready for distribution \$120,000 also be drawn against on a percentage basis by the holders of Savings accounts, in three equal installments, the first 60 days after the signing of this agreement and the other two 90 and 120 days respectively after the signing thereof.

"3. That if these terms are met the depositors agree to make no further demand for funds, on either the commercial or savings accounts for the period of one year except on the voluntary releasing of funds by the bank.

"4. That if the officials of the bank claim that these terms cannot be met out of the assets of the bank proof for such claim be furnished us in writing satisfactory to the committee.

"5. That the stockholders of the bank immediately put in escrow cash or the equivalent thereof to the amount of 50 per cent of the par value of their respective stock in the bank. Said escrow agreement to provide that this fund is only available in case of the liquidation of the First National bank or judgments rendered.

currency and demand a thorough and exhaustive investigation of the bank, such investigation to cover also the absorption of the First Trust and Savings Bank by the First National Bank and handle the situation in conformity with the National Banking Laws of the United States."

Mr. Butler Resigns

J. M. Butler, resigned from the committee after the resolution was adopted, explaining that the firm for which he worked had given him to understand that he could not spare time from his regular work. Mrs. Raymond L. Shoemaker also resigned from the committee. Albert Vetter, a member of the committee, explained that Mrs. Shoemaker was resigning because her father, J. E. Kranz, held stock in the First National Bank.

The committee personnel was then completed by election of John P. Bast and Ed Horst, the other members of the committee being Rev. Schwiering, pastor of the Cedar Street Methodist

church, Mrs. Augusta B. Rumsey and Mr. Vetter.

SENATE— Banks and Corporation Committee—

Pastor Writes Herring

Rev. Schwiering stated at the meeting that he had written to Governor Herring explaining the local bank situation and asking cooperation of the state's chief executive. Detailing negotiations of the committee, Mr. Vetter said that the First National Bank had attempted to take advantage of the so-called "chloroform law" just approved by the state legislature although the committee felt the bank was still a national bank.

"They forgot just one thing," Mr. Vetter declared. "They should have tried to chloroform the depositors. If we had all been chloroformed for a year we would not need to worry about getting our money to eat with."

ASSOCIATIONS NATIONAL AND "THE IDEA"

base, Chairman (7th District) Intervet, Michigan.
P. Orr (20th District) Michigan.
Leidlein (22nd District) Walnut St., Saginaw, Michigan.
Cutler (26th District) Michigan.
W. Munshaw (16th District) 510 Prospect St., S. E., Rapids, Michigan.
Town (10th District) Adams, Michigan.
J. Wilkowski (Wayne district) 2244 Harper Ave., Mich.

OF REPRESENTATIVES Corporations Committee—

C. Green, Chairman (Law, 2nd District) 717 Van Saginaw, Mich.
W. Bischoff (Wayne Co. district) 12064 Racine Ave., Mich.
J. Walsh (Wayne Co. district) 301 Lawyer Bldg., Mich.
Kramer (Wayne Co. district) 13135 Outer Drive, Mich.
G. Burleson (Kent Co. district) 335 Michigan Tr. Grand Rapids, Michigan.
C. Watson (St. Clair Co. district) Capac, Michigan.
Brouwer (Ottawa Co.) Eighth St., Holland, Mich.

C. Barr (Isabella Co.) Michigan.
T. Hartman (Houghton Co. district) 193 Ruby St., Houghton, Michigan.

Executive Manager and members of the Legislative Committee will devote as much time in Lansing as seems to be necessary but we urge our membership that whenever called upon to respond immediately with their protests against unsound legislation or their approval of that which is desirable by communicating with their Senate and House of Representatives as these public servants are anxious to learn the views of their own constituents.

Federal Legislation

We must of necessity allow the Legislative Committee of the American Bankers Association to represent our bankers upon federal matters but this does not prevent each member from making known his views upon pending legislation. It is probable that the Glass Bill, the discussions of which have been so thoroughly reported in the public press, will have considerable difficulty in passing at this session of Congress and it is generally expected that even if passed, it will have attached thereto the STEAGALL GUARANTY OF DEPOSITS BILL, WHICH WILL MEET WITH THE DISAPPROVAL OF A MAJORITY OF INFORMED BANKERS.

Hershey Bank Depositors' Petition

Hundreds of Hershey Bank Depositors have already signed the following petition. If you wish to sign it, just clip out, attach a blank sheet of paper to the bottom of the petition and sign your name. Other names may be added. Then bring or mail the petition to the Midwest Free Press, Muscatine, Iowa. Do not sign the petition if you are not a depositor and do not sign it if your lawyer disapproves. But the committee appointed by depositors of the bank would like to know what fault can be found with the petition.

A PETITION

February 9, 1933

We, the undersigned depositors of the Hershey State Bank, Muscatine petition the officers of said bank or the state officials in charge of the bank to give a hearing to our committee composed of

W. D. Randall, J. R. Connor, Benjamin Schwartz, Bruno Mohnssen, E. D. Hitchcock, Albert Vetter and J. M. Kemble on our following resolutions:

First, we will not sign any agreement regarding our funds in the Hershey State Bank unless that agreement provides for at least ten per cent cash distribution of our deposits to us within 30 days, and,

Second, in event the bank is unable to meet this request for such distribution, evidence of such inability be submitted to the committee in writing, and

Third, to recommend that stockholders of said bank immediately put in escrow cash or its equivalent to the amount of 50 per cent of the par value of their stock in said bank. Said escrow fund to be conditioned to provide that said fund is only available in case of liquidation, and

Fourth, to recommend that any agreement so submitted must treat so called public funds on the same basis as funds of other depositors, and

Fifth, to recommend that the above recommendations apply equally to all type of deposits.

NAME

ADDRESS

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

As We See It

DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT

This newspaper is disposed to favor the domestic allotment plan. This viewpoint is reflected by a majority of our readers who have written letters on the subject although there are many who condemn the plan as of little value to the farmer.

In essence the plan provides for increasing the farmer's income by a twofold operation, reduction of wheat, cotton, hogs, tobacco, peanuts and dairy products and a bonus obtained from an excise tax levied on processors of such commodities.

Farmers who prove they cut their acreage 20 per cent or cut hog and other production would receive the bonus, pro rata after the government's expense in operating the plan is deducted. Processors of farm commodities, textile operators, millers, tobacco and other manufacturers would regain the excise taxes by collecting higher prices from consumers.

This means the plan is not a raid on the treasury for the consumers pay for the increased prices.

Essentially the plan seems sound. But the red tape, bureaucracy and greed for public jobs will handicap enforcement of the act. That is the main fault with all efforts to help the farmer—the ignorant politicians who manage our nation's affairs always want to provide jobs and graft for henchmen.

Any farmer who has good thinking power—and the great majority of them have that despite the foolish beliefs of politicians—could probably devise a simpler, more workable and less burdensome method of helping his fellow farmers—or agriculturists as some of the papers would say.

But considering the method in which Congress at present is muddling along, the bill is as good as can be expected. It has faults and plenty of them; it can be improved and easily; it is not a fundamental farm help, but it is the best that can be hoped for at present.

Thus we suggest that the farmer stand back of the bill. It will create complexities and job sinecures for many but half a loaf is better than none for the farmers.

One of the best recommendations for the bill is the solid opposition of the big packers and other trusts. They cry through their controlled newspapers that the bill means no real relief, that they are talking for the sake of the farmer.

What farmer will believe that the packers are sincerely trying to help him get better prices?

FINANCIAL CROOKEDNESS

"This system is a process or a device for the incubation of wealth from the people's savings in the banks, trust, and insurance companies, and the public funds. Through its workings during the last 20 years there has grown up in this country a set of colossal corporations in which unmeasured success and continued immunity from punishment have bred an insolent disregard of law, of common morality, and of public and private right, together with a grim determination to hold onto, at all hazards, the great possessions they have gulped or captured. This is the same system which has taken from the millions of our people billions of dollars and given them over to a score or two of men with power to use and enjoy them as absolutely as though these billions had been earned dollar by dollar by the labor of their bodies and minds."

Sounds like the mouthings of a modern communist, doesn't it? Yes sir, if a farmer made the above statement he would be condemned by some as a radical who didn't know anything about high finance, and was "too dumb to understand."

However, the above statement is from the book "Frenzied Finance," by Thomas W. Lawson of Boston. The book was written in 1904 and re-printed in 1905. Mr. Lawson was one of the most able financiers of the past generation. He explains in the book just how the public is bilked by big financial interests.

You should be able to get the book at your public library. It is worth reading.

FINANCIAL WIZARDS

Ivar Kreuger took \$164,000,000 from bankers. He was simply a thief with the audacity of a confidence man and a counterfeiter. The outstanding part of his career was the gullibility of so called financial leaders who acted as bird dogs for him in taking more millions from the public by selling the public worthless securities.

But some of these so called leaders still persist in telling the world how its financial systems should be operated. They are indignant that the farmer and editor, the worker and clerk should discuss how to lead our Nation's banks out of the financial morass into which they have blundered.

Could the average farmer make a worse mess of our financial situation than have some of our so called financial leaders?

SENATORIAL INTOLERANCE

The mighty United States Senate after having been called almost everything by its own members has chosen to make an example of its 73-year old sergeant-at-arms David S. Barry. Mr. Barry wrote a magazine article stating he did not believe there were many Congressmen who sold their votes.

Will some of the dunderheads in the Senate ever learn that the best method for them to regain public confidence and support is to get down to business and kill fool legislation, then pass sensible laws which people can understand and obey?

Congress is worse than crooked. It is stupid. It violates pledges and it robs the American people to pay for election pledges. The remedy for all this nonsense is for the public to take more care in electing men to what should be highly respected offices.

FAMILY DOCTORS

One fault with the medical profession today is that a lot of physicians who in former days would be considered ordinary family doctors are now setting themselves up as specialists in anything from face lifting to appendectomies.

Fancy an old fashioned doctor who really saved many lives telling the world that henceforth he would do nothing but yank out an appendix—a simple operation in most cases! And fancy him trying to charge \$1200 for that operation! He would have enough common sense to avoid such fool statements.

Yet the young doctor after finishing school and his internship is sorely tempted to pose as a specialist in one thing or another because he sees other "specialists" grabbing big fees for little experience while the honest family practitioner is just getting enough to pay his rent.

The medical profession realizes these truths, but its organized cliques are so well controlled by these "specialists" that honest efforts to change the "specialist racket" have all failed. They will not fail when the public begins to trust old family doctors instead of running to a young whelp just out of a jerkwater college and filled with crazy theories.

BANK TROUBLES

Why should the public sit down and have a good cry with the bankers over bank troubles not related to the public? Some of the depositors of the Hershey State and First National banks emit sympathetic noises regarding the bankers' troubles.

Certainly the bankers are entitled to human consideration and to a hearing on what they are really trying to do to extricate themselves from

their present difficulties.

If a business man gets in difficulties, he usually goes out of business with little help if any from the community. Few come to his rescue. Why should extra favors be shown the bankers?

The public wants to cooperate with the Messrs. Bankers but the public is not interested in losing great sums of its own money to help these gentlemen out of their predicaments, that being too cruel? If so we would like to hear the bankers' side of the story.

MUSCATINE LIARS

A few weeks ago Phil McCarty was proclaimed champion liar of the United States by the Burlington Liars' Club of Wisconsin.

As a compliment of his ability, Mr. McCarty has been appointed official liar of Colorado at a salary of one dollar yearly.

Mr. McCarty should be congratulated on his appointment but commiserated on the amount of his salary. For the great state of Colorado is a piker with its salary of one dollar yearly.

The official liars of Muscatine county do much better than that.

TAX INSTALMENTS

Many progressive cities are now using the tax instalment system whereby city and school taxes can be made good in several payments. From the official viewpoint, a part of the loaf is better than no bread, and the plan undoubtedly helps the small taxpayer.

Muscatine and other midwest cities should consider this plan. It would involve some book-keeping difficulties, but if worked out properly the method would be simple.

Of course, the part-payment emergency scheme does not—it cannot legally—waive penalty and interest. Unless the bill is met the taxpayer is charged 10 per cent extra and interest on the amount still due until the collector has received the final payment.

The tendency almost everywhere in the United States is to adopt that easier method of paying taxes. Latterly the Portsmouth (Virginia) Plan—a modest sum down and the rest in 12 "easy payments"—has aroused general attention. However, more cities have found the quarterly-payment plan most practicable and it rapidly is spreading. As Carl H. Chatters, a Chicago fiscal expert, writes in the National Municipal Review, "The taxpayer should be encouraged to set aside funds in advance to meet his obligations. . . . The pre-payment of taxes by instalments will do away with the necessity for loans and, at the same time, promote thrift on the citizens' part." Indeed, one great advantage of the tax-instalment plan is that it generally puts the municipality on a pay-as-you-go basis. To be sure, that status must be attained gradually; but it saves the city interest and thus opens the way to tax-reduction.

Our Platform For The People Is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

MID WEST FREE PRESS

Established 1930

J. R. CONNOR, Jr., Editor

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General Features and Hints for Women

"The Animal Kingdom"

From the EKO-Radio Picture co-starring Ann Harding and Leslie Howard with Myrna Loy, William Gargan, Neil Hamilton, Henry Stephenson and Ilka Chase, based on the play by Philip Barry

Novelized by SYLVIA MAISLER

What Has Happened

What has happened: Tom Collier, engaged to Cecilia Henry, has revealed his coming marriage to his mistress, Daisy Sage, an artist. She shows her quality of character and sportsmanship by instantly releasing him, although it wounds her deeply, and they part. Tom marries Cecilia.

Now Go On With The Story

A year later Tom happened to be passing by The Chatham Art Galleries. A smile passed over his face as he read the announcement of the first showing of Daisy Sage's paintings on the following Saturday night. He determined to see her work.

Early Saturday evening, Cecilia and her friend Grace were drinking coffee in Cecilia's living room. Cecilia mentioned that Tom insisted upon going to the exhibition, despite the inclement weather.

"Daisy Sage is the artist's name. Tom says she's good."

Cecilia was stung by this revelation, but controlled herself.

Grace continued: "I think the least you could do would be to come to my Sunday breakfasts now and then. Tomorrow's will be sure-fire. Do, C. But I know you won't if you go to the art show in the city tonight."

"Perhaps we won't go tonight."

Tom walked in before Grace could reply.

There was a pause during which Grace mentioned that she had read the new book Tom published.

"Superlative, my dear. I was simply ravished. Gee, don't you

Immediately she left the room, and sheepishly, Tom called back Regan. He ordered drinks for both of them, was mellowed by the cool beer, but hesitated to fire his faithful butler.

Regan raised his glass. "Listen, Tom, I've got to tell you. I've—don't hold it against me now—I'm quittin' you, Tom. I've took another job."

Tom's problem was greatly eased. Regan left him wreathed in smiles.

Tom swallowed a drink, bounded up the stairs, and informed Cecilia. She was secretly pleased at her influence, and took advantage of his softened mood to feign a headache. Tom was all sympathy, but insisted he would go to the exhibit nonetheless, even if alone.

Cecilia continued applying the finishing touches to her person, dressed in a filmy negligee, and was observing the effect in the mirror with satisfaction.

"Why! You haven't any clothes on. Go on, dress—quickly—we've got to run."

Cecilia moved away provocatively. "Stay and help me?"

He looked at her for an instant and went to her. As he assisted her she turned into his arms and permitted him a short embrace. Then, calculatingly, she leaned away. She knew she was looking her best, and she remarked insinuatingly. "No, you'd better not."

Then she glanced down at her gown. "Look, I came across it in the bottom drawer, and my spine simply melted. Do you remember it—on our wedding night?"

"Oh, yes, C, darling." He picked up the edge of the loose sleeve and kissed it.

"Tom, you go in alone. I've de-

College Sweetheart



Miss Jane Conway, daughter of E. A. Conway, secretary of state of Louisiana. She was voted Louisiana's sweetheart by 1,500 cadets at the Louisiana State university. She has blue eyes and is a blonde.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Always put cold water in saucepans, pots and baking tins immediately after using if you want them to clean easier.

Dipping fish in boiling water will aid in scaling them.

Glycerine used to oil the food chopper, egg beater or other kitchen utensil will prevent food from tasting of lubricants.

Moist table salt will remove egg tarnish from table silver.

A sweet potato or carrot will produce a very nice little vine if placed in water and kept in a warm room.

ready to show yet. You've been painting less than a year, and yet you have about 30 canvasses to show."

Daisy's ire was aroused. "Perhaps I'd better hire me to some sylvan dell! Listen you: if you can show me a purer cobalt than the winter sky over the East River any afternoon at four . . . !"

Tom smiled. . . it was the old Daisy again.

"His sympathy was aroused. You're turning out too much—you know it, darling."

Tom drew her down on the sofa beside him. "This is a big day for me, do you know it? I've been seeing the folly of my ways her lately. I—suddenly for some reason, got off the track—my track. It was pretty painful—and I think I'm getting back on. But tell me, Daisy, have you missed me?"

"Daisy, may I come again—just now and then, you know?"

Before answering, Daisy was thoughtful. "If you like—just now and then."

"You've got to go now, Tom."

He took her face in his hands and kissed it several times. "Sweet dear. Look, I'll only be busy an hour. Couldn't you meet me for a cocktail at Jean's place at five o'clock?"

"You mean this afternoon?"

"Sure."

"Well, Tom, I—"

"Ten minutes to five," laughed Tom and he hurried out, leaving Daisy to look after him.

Looking about wildly for a moment, she rushed out of her apartment and knocked frantically at Franc's door across the hall. Franc opened the door. "Daisy, what is it? You frightened me."

"Listen, Franc, you must help me. I know you can hold your tongue. I'm going away, Franc—a long way. I love Tom more than I ever did."

Franc agreed with her and asked her if Tom loved her.

"I don't know. I don't believe he knows."

"Oh, Franc, I almost forgot. You're having cocktails with him in an hour at Jean's."

"So?"

"Franc, when you see him—kiss him for me! Kiss him!"

(Concluded next week)

Kitchen-Cup-lets

by Della Taylor

The month of September takes kids back to school. And mothers rise early. There's no time to fool. For lunch must be gotten ere breakfast is done. And packed before eight so that Jack can get gone.

One of the most maddening things in the world is to try to pack a lunch box with Jack or Mary dancing up and down in front of you saying, "I have to go. I'll be late. Hurry! Mother, hurry!" It starts the day off all wrong for everybody concerned, leaving poor Mother limp and exhausted.



As much thought should be given to planning the contents of a lunch basket as to the planning of any other meal. It is usually helpful to jot down a list of what is to go in, and have it handy, to make sure that nothing is left out. This should be done the night before. And there are other things that can be done in the preceding day, too. Many sandwich fillings can be made a day or two in advance, and kept cold in a covered jar, ready for use. For instance:

1. Cream cheese mixed with chopped olives and thinned with cream.
 2. Cream cheese mixed with chopped nuts and thinned with cream.
 3. Hard boiled egg mixed with chopped ham or tuna fish, and mayonnaise.
 4. Baked beans, mashed and mixed with chili sauce.
- Deviled eggs may be stuffed the day before. In fact, two days supply may be made at once, each egg wrapped in heavy waxed paper, and kept in the ice-box until needed. And some sandwiches are just as well made the day before. A good recipe follows:

Ribbon Sandwich

Take two slices each of white bread and whole wheat, trim to

uniform size, removing crust. Prepare two sandwich spreads, one of pimento, cheese and mayonnaise, and one of cream cheese mixed with chopped nuts and a little cream. Take one piece of white bread, spread thinly with butter and thickly with cream cheese and nuts. Place a slice of whole wheat bread on top. Spread with the pimento mixture. Put on the other slice of white bread, more butter and the cheese-nut mixture, and place the last piece of whole wheat bread on top. Wrap tightly in a damp cloth and place in the refrigerator. Remove next morning, and slice. This will make 5 or 6 ribbon sandwiches.

Baked custards are particularly good for school lunches. They are a welcome change from fruit desserts, are most nourishing, and can be made the day before. If they are to be carried, bake them in short jelly glasses, and cover tightly.

Carrot Sandwiches

Carrot sandwiches are made by cutting thin slices of raw carrot between 2 slices of bread, one buttered, and the other spread with mayonnaise. Children love them.

Baked Custard

1 cup scalded milk 2 tablespoons sugar
2 eggs
Add sugar to slightly beaten egg. Pour on scalded milk. Stir until sugar dissolves. Pour into four little cups, and sprinkle top with nutmeg. Set cups in a pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven, until firm—about 50 minutes. The water around the custards should never boil, or the custards will separate, and whey.

Below are a few suggestions for school lunches:

| MONDAY | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Lettuce sandwich | Roast beef sandwich |
| Cabbage slaw salad | |
| Orangeade | Cake |
| TUESDAY | |
| Stuffed egg | Olive nut sandwich |
| Hot cocoa | Pear |
| WEDNESDAY | |
| Carrot sandwich | Corned beef sandwich |
| Waldorf salad | |
| Cookies | Milk |
| THURSDAY | |
| Ribbon sandwiches | Jelly sandwich |
| Fruit gelatin | Cup cake |
| Vanilla milk | |
| FRIDAY | |
| Tomato juice cocktail | |
| Tuna fish sandwiches | A raw carrot |
| Baked custard | Wafers |

Women Having Big Feet Understand Men's Ways Better

They say persons with big feet usually have good understanding. And speaking of "social trends," we hear that women's feet are getting bigger. Putting two and two together, then, they should be able to understand their husbands better and not have the hubby toil so hard trying to get two size six or seven feet into size three shoes.

But really women's feet are improving in size. The National Shoe Retailers' Association says so. Assembled in annual convention at Chicago the association reported that the size three shoe, which used to be a "best seller," has become all but extinct. The only feds now able to wear "number threes" are the adorable petite sisters. Today the average woman takes a five or six, and many of them would be more comfortable in a seven or eight.

As a matter of fact cunning salesmen often flatter women customers by selling them shoes which are really a size larger than they think they take. This plan is sensible, as it please everybody.

There is no truth in the popular belief that women can not drive automobiles as well as men. —Albert E. Wiggam.

Economy is a woman's problem, but the wise mother does not begin to economize on her children. —Lady Astor.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

HONEY PROVIDES ECONOMICAL FOOD

Is honey worth buying? Most decidedly, yes! And in these times of depression perhaps the best argument for buying honey lies in its cheapness.

Honey, from the standpoint of food value, and at present price levels, is cheaper than almost any of the everyday articles of diet. As well as being Nature's choicest sweet, honey is one of Nature's most complete foods. It contains carbohydrates in the form of sugar, salts of lime, iron, magnesium and potash and a certain amount of protein, all of which are necessary for the nourishment of the body.

Honey is our oldest sweet. Since the earliest days honey has commanded a prominent place in celebrations. Its use can be traced from old Biblical days up through the rise and fall of the Roman empire and into Queen Elizabeth's time. Through the ages honey has been a symbol of goodness and satisfaction and today we are again realizing its unusual possibilities in our daily menu.

For untold centuries the honey bees have provided sugar from flowers to satisfy the sweet tooth of mankind. Accurate engineers are they to make such perfect honey comb, with its great number of perfect, six-sided cells. And honey bees perform a miracle when they transform the nectar of flowers into honey. Is it any wonder that poets and signers refer to honey as the "food of the gods."



A year passes, and when Tom Collier (Leslie Howard) sees his ex-mistress (Ann Harding), the embers of love flare up once more.

adore it?"

"Why I like it very much." She glanced a bit apprehensively at Tom.

"In fact, I'm afraid it was I who made Tom take it."

Tom made a wry face. "Yes, and I'm afraid I still think it's the worse tripe the Bantam Press ever published."

Cecilia broke in hastily. "Oh—your father called today. He wants us to dine with him on Wednesday and spend the night."

"Get us out of it, won't you?"

As Grace and Cecilia approached the outer door, it opened rather violently and Tom's man Regan appeared. He stopped short and it was evident he was intoxicated. He passed into the living room, leaving Grace not a little amazed. "That desperate butler must embarrass you no end."

Not much longer. He's been acting like a rowdy, telling everybody he's Tom's sparring partner and that sort of thing. But Tom has promised to fire him tonight. Poor dear, he hates to do it."

After Grace left, Cecilia returned to the living room in time to hear Tom tell Regan to retire.

cided to stay here. It's too cold. I'm going to tuck myself into bed now and—read. Goodnight, lover I'll miss you."

As Tom walked slowly down the stairs he was arrested, the sound of Cecilia's soft singing. Suddenly he turned and crossed to the telephone. He'd send a telegram. He dictated a message to Daisy into the phone and started up the stairs. But Cecilia's artfulness had won!

When Daisy answered her doorbell one afternoon and saw Tom, she was startled into a rigid silence and was unable even to greet him. Tom, who felt she deserved a visit of apology for his snub of her was disconcerted by this surface coldness.

He entered the room, surveying it with a beaming face and remarked. "Nice of you to ask me over." A look of amazement spread over Daisy's face. "But, I didn't!"

He told her that he had just been to her exhibit.

"Oh, really—funny I missed you. What did you think of it?—Tell me!" She was suddenly eager to have his opinion.

"Well—I don't think you were

FARM PRODUCTS OFFER GREAT IMPROVEMENTS FOR AUTO FUEL

Experiments have shown recently that automobile fuel can be improved through addition of ethyl alcohol made from farm products. The following article is a condensation of a radio talk by Paul Beshers of El Paso, Texas over station WLS, Chicago on January 9, 1933. Summarizing Mr. Beshers' talk the plan provides:

1. The Development of New Industry.
 - (a) The Agricultural Products form the only source of raw material.
 - (b) The agricultural products are the cheapest source of raw material and
 - (c) That the end point of this new industry is not food.

2. As new industry is not available at present, arrangements must be made by legislation to put the surpluses into channels of consumption where they are not competitive with other agricultural products.

(a) Where the surpluses are actually used up and do not remain either on our domestic market or on the world market.

(b) Also that the end products of the surplus do not have to contend for a market outside of our own country.

3. Only market left at present that would consume a great enough quantity to help our situation.

(a) Fuel for heating purposes (impractical on account of transportation costs.)

(b) Motor fuel for internal-combustion engines in the form of Ethyl Alcohol.

4. The use of Ethyl Alcohol as fuel for internal-combustion in combination with Gasoline and Motor fuels.

(a) Mixture practicable up to 25 per cent dilution by volume and require no change in present engine structure. (Refer to experiments by General Motors Corp., International Harvester Co. and John Deere Implement Co.)

(b) Produces a premium fuel, a knockless gas. Industrial Alcohol has been marketing a 10 per cent mixture for a period of 12 years at a high price.

Mr. Beshers' Talk

You are all interested in the Agricultural problem of today, and you have all been hearing numerous discussions concerning the solution of this problem through numerous plans and schemes until your brains are awash with surpluses, visible supplies and economic rehabilitation.

The object which the sponsors of the plan I am to discuss in this brief time is one which we feel contains the essential elements of a sound farm relief program, namely, entire removal from market and visible supply the so-called surpluses and not placing the same in channels of food-stuff, and also the simplicity of operation.

The charge in the past that Agriculture has not borne its share of the overhead cost is not present in this plan, and the fact that Agriculture needs restoration of purchasing power—if the entire nation is to make an economic come-back—is now so academic as to admit of no dispute.

Easy Farm Relief

I am here to present to you a farm relief measure. In its simplest statement, that proposition is this: That all petroleum products which have a gravity of 36 degrees Baume, or above, that may be used as fuel in internal combustion engines, shall be adulterated 10 per cent by volume with Ethyl alcohol, made from agricultural products grown within the continental United States. Ethyl alcohol can be made from any, or all, agricultural products.

This country uses approximately 17 billion gallons of fuel yearly which comes under our definition, 10 per cent of which would be 1,700,000,000 gallons, which is the amount of alcohol we would need to make from your products. Translated into corn, this would mean a market for

approximately 680,000,000 bushels; translated into wheat, it is about 750 million bushels, or almost one-fourth of the corn crop, and over seven-eighths of our wheat crop.

Increased Acreage

Here is the most important point in our proposition: Instead of asking you to reduce your crops and the number of acres under cultivation, here is a chance for you to at least maintain, if not increase, your production and know that even in the face of this increase you can sell your products at a much higher price than you are now receiving.

We must bear in mind also that if we are to save agriculture and the prosperity of our nation, we must protect the equities in our farm land. A farm which is mortgaged has fixed charges which must be met. Even if it is not mortgaged, there is still the fixed charges of taxes, and in order that these fixed charges be met, the farmer must produce everything that he can, not only for his own sake, but for his creditors, as well.

This plan opens the greatest market ever offered to agriculture in all time. It is an outlet that far exceeds the export market even in war times. We will not attempt to predict to what level it would raise prices, but it would at least put us upon an import instead of an export basis, and would, therefore, add to prices the amount of the tariff.

The greatest amount of corn ever exported from this country was in 1922, when 176 million bushels were exported. Here is a market that will absorb about four times as much. When we exported 176 million bushels of corn, it went to over \$1.00 per bushel.

This plan will in no way depend upon foreign markets for the disposal of our surpluses. Foreign nations everywhere are raising barriers to trade, whether in agricultural or industrial products. And when we realize that that market is gone and forever closed to us, and turn our attention and effort to our domestic market and develop it as we might, we will find much more security, much more stability, than foreign markets ever afforded.

Plan Will Work

Many of us will ask the question: How do you know that this plan would work? That is a very reasonable question. There are now 14 countries which are protecting their agriculture in this manner—countries which even now are importing agricultural as well as petroleum products, and they have been doing this for a number of years. To know whether it works or not, you have only to look at the prices which their farmers are receiving today. I will mention only two instances because of lack of time. The French farmer is now receiving \$1.38 per bushel for wheat, while in Germany hogs are selling for \$7.00 a hundred. Germany's dilution is 25 per cent, and has been at this point almost constantly since the war.

There are several very good reasons for choosing the 10 per cent dilution. I will mention a few of them. In the first place, if it were any greater, it would be impossible for us to produce the agricultural products on our present acreage to meet the demand. Also, the mixtures which range between 10 and 15 per cent seem to be the most ideal so far as performance is concerned in our present motors—meaning elimination of carbon, compression knock, and giving maximum acceleration. The added acceleration will, in most cases, take care of any increased cost.

German Plan

Mixtures which do not exceed those which we have described may be used in your present car without adjustment whatever, even up to the point that Germany adulterates her petroleum products, which is 25 per cent.

As short a time as twenty years ago, the

farmer furnished the engine that did practically all hauling in our intermediate system of transportation—horses and mules. He also furnished the fuel which ran these engines—corn, oats, hay, etc. This entire market, which required the products of 80,000,000 acres, is now lost to him. The transition has been so rapid that neither he nor industry has been able to adjust themselves to the change. We are asking now that a small portion of that market be returned to him, in order that all of us will be better able to adjust ourselves to new conditions.

As a conservation measure, this idea is a most worthy one. We have been depleting our petroleum resources at a very rapid rate. How long they will last, no one knows. Whenever petroleum products are burned, they are gone forever, for it is almost inconceivable that they would ever be replaced while man inhabits this planet. However, we can raise a crop of wheat or corn, or some other agricultural product, from which we can make fuel alcohol year after year.

We are not offering you an untried or theoretical scheme. This is a proposition which has worked and is working to the protection of others. Why not us? It is simple in its execution; it does not require any great number of Federal or State employees to enforce it; it puts no great burden upon the people by taxing the commodities which they must use. It is simple enough so that anyone may understand its workings, and also be able to figure out how it will help him or his business.

Self Help

To the farmer, it might be called "self-help" because he is using a portion of his own products every time he uses his car, truck or tractor; to the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer—the more they use their cars and trucks, the larger the market they will create for their goods and

services.

To any of you wanting to know the source of our information, we refer you to U. S. Government Bulletins, U. S. Census of 1930, and the Agricultural Departments of our State Universities, Illinois and Iowa, which, I believe, have done the most work along this line.

In this brief discussion, it may have seemed to you that undue stress has been laid upon the corn, but this plan will apply to any home-grown agricultural product; however, the agricultural groups are so interdependent upon each other, both from a consumer and a producer standpoint, that removal of surplus in any particular line finds its immediate effect in all others toward higher price levels.

We submit that this plan has the merits of feasibility, simplicity of operation and control, and will reflect in higher price levels immediately upon its passage, with the further possibility which no other plan affords, that a new and complete industry may be developed by our chemists when working on the problem of use of by-products from this volume production of alcohol.

More Information

In short discussion, it is impossible to give you all of the data and sources of information. If interested, you are advised that by writing the Lions Club of Gridley, Illinois, and enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, you may obtain a printed circular, containing the necessary information. And, in its final analysis, I appeal to you, my listeners, that if interested in the welfare of your future as an Agricultural people to bestir yourselves in your own behalf, as nothing will come of this or any other measure by a twiddling of thumbs—it takes concentrated action on the part of all; it is now the time for action. Write or talk to all your representatives in either the political or business world. I thank you.

Unemployment Makes Crimes Charges Federation Of Labor

The American Federation of Labor has sent the following communication to the Midwest Free Press with a plea for more consideration of the country's unemployed men:

An increasingly larger number of authorities hold the conviction that so-called "crime" resorted to by the unemployed to secure food and other necessities of life for themselves and their dependents is not in the category of ordinary law violation and should receive clemency whenever it occurs.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, gave emphatic expression to this belief a number of months ago when, in a vigorous criticism of the existing system of production, he declared that if unable to secure work he would steal rather than starve.

Mr. Willard's statement reflected the view that when, either by positive action or refusal to act, society imposes economic conditions by which working men and women are deprived of the right to work, and consequently of the right to live decently, society must deal leniently with those violations of law which are the normal results of its own delinquency.

This conviction is expressed in a broad way by Will J. French, Director of Industrial Relations of California, in a discussion of the necessity and resentment of poorly nourished unemployed considered as a contributing factor to the causes of crime. He said:

"All over the world it is found that the crime wave goes up when unemployment

is prevalent. This is natural. Hungry men, women and children become desperate. Men will steal rather than watch their children go hungry.

"The man who strives, day in and day out, to find work, and who realizes the seeming futility of the search as he sees countless thousands engaged in a like quest, would not be human if he did not feel himself giving way under the strain. More often he suffers acutely as he sees his wife and little ones lack the essentials.

"The loss of the child's laughter is a tragedy that stands out in our present-day situation. The fact that 'daddy' is without employment and is sorrowful himself impresses itself upon the juvenile mind.

"Dissatisfaction with the existing order is reflected in overt acts or in a social sullenness that is detrimental to the well-being of a nation. That this is true is shown by the downward trend of the crime curve when work is obtainable and the fundamental needs of human beings are supplied."

Work for the millions of the unemployed is the only remedy for much of the increase in crime. Moreover, it is a form of justice that should be immediately given.

The way to provide this work is to reduce the length of the work week to thirty hours as a starter, without reduction in either the weekly or monthly earnings of those who already have jobs.

The thirty-hour week is Labor's remedy for the unemployment crisis and the only thing that will start business prosperity. There should be no delay in applying it to every industry and calling.

OIL HAS THE EDGE IN NEW JERSEY--A

A wonderful book on international politics and Administration dishonesty in the field of oil exploitation—one which would make the Teapot Dome disclosures look like Sunday School play—could be written if one could but tear aside the mask of secrecy with which the State Department has clothed its acts during the last decade.

We have heard how the President of Venezuela received a political and diplomatic blackjacking, and how the President of Colombia was clubbed into granting a \$2,500,000,000 oil concession to Andrew W. Mellon and J. Pierpont Morgan, two of our leading gentlemen oil racketeers.

Now we are opening the pages to the acts of another oil racketeer, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who dictated the appointment of Walter E. Edge, once a windy Senator from New Jersey, to the Paris ambassadorship for the sole purpose of stirring up a sore spot against the United States in Rumania.

The efforts of the Standard Oil Company to club the rich Rumanian oil fields out of a French company has long been a source of mortification and concern to Americans in the Balkans. This clubbing has actually been brought to a head, through the appointment of Mr. Edge as Ambassador to France at the instance of the Standard Oil Company.

George Biehl, New Jersey political writer who acquired the undying hatred of Senator Edge by his tendency to tell the whole truth, is telling more than Mr. Edge ever thought would appear in print in this article. He also goes into the political history of Mr. Edge and the unholy alliance with the Democratic boss of New Jersey, Frank Hague.

From Plain Talk Magazine

(By Permission)

By GEORGE BIEHL

Heartened by the many millions of dollars Andrew Mellon and J. P. Morgan have made during the last ten years through control of the United States government, the Standard Oil Company has been secretly trying to horn in on this "gravy" for the last two years.

Not content with having their political servant, former Senator Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, placed in the American Embassy at Paris, where he has succeeded in securing for the Rockefeller interests the rich Rumanian oil concessions, they have tried to place him in the Vice President's chair.

However, the Chicago convention recorded the fact that the Morgan-Mellon combine was too strong for the Standard and Charles Curtis of Kansas, the man who was later to call out the Marines to battle the peaceful "bonus" marchers in Washington, was named to go down to defeat with Herbert Hoover last November. Probably the fact that defeat of the Hoover-Mellon-Morgan ticket was such a foregone conclusion deterred the Rockefeller crowd from making a stiffer fight than it did.

The Standard Oil Company wanted to have Mr. Edge, its Paris representative, preside over the United States Senate for the next four years with the chance of having him inherit the presidency should anything dire happen to Hoover.

In 1920, when Edge was at the height of his political career at Republican boss of New Jersey and United States Senator, he almost landed the vice presidential nomination at that convention. By a strange trick of fate it was his very subservience to the Standard Oil interests during his term as Governor of New Jersey which kept him from obtaining the nomination and stepping into Warren G. Harding's shoes.

It is interesting to note that the Republicans of New Jersey voted for seven delegates-at-large in a State-wide primary last May. Edge was the only one pledged to support Hoover for president on the ballot. The other six ran on an uninducted pledge. When the votes were finally tallied, it was discovered that Edge, the former mighty leader of his party, had finished in sixth place.

When it is understood that New Jersey's election laws prevent voters changing their party in primary elections as is permissible in some States, and that it was a Simon-pure Republican vote, what the political analysts have been trying to figure out ever since, is whether the Republicans of New Jersey took a slam at Hoover or Edge, or both.

The newspapers of New Jersey do not say much about it. In fact, the newspapers of New Jersey have always been very kind to Mr. Edge for the simple reason that they exist on paid advertising and Mr. Edge happens to own the Dorland Agency, a world-wide advertising agency with offices in most important nations.

Advertising Enters

Following President Hoover's appointment of Ambassador Edge, Franco-American relations were ruptured to a considerable extent because it so happens that Edge's Dorland Advertising Agency has been a violent competitor of the French official advertising agency representing manufacturers of cosmetics and perfumes.

As a diplomat, Mr. Edge is making quite a reputation for himself as a plumber according to Fortune Magazine. An illuminating and very entertaining article published in that magazine last year revealed that Mr. Edge's career as Ambassador to date had been one long succession of stupid and shining blunders. Edge, it declared, had been doing just the very things he shouldn't do in France where everything in the line of etiquette is taken very seriously by the French public as far as diplomats are concerned.

Two years ago, when Edge was senior United States Senator from New Jersey, his star as Republican boss of that State was growing dim. Facing sure defeat at the hands of Hamilton F. Kean, multimillionaire banker and now senior Senator in Edge's place, Edge landed his diplomatic post from President Hoover principally at the request of the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests.

Unholy Alliance

Four years before, and previous to the time when the Republicans of New Jersey began to discover that Edge had an unholy alliance with Mayor Hague of Jersey City, State Democratic boss, Edge gave Kean a pretty good trouncing in the primary. It took him a long time to get over that because he stated on more than one occasion to his trusted lieutenants:

"Damn that guy Kean, he knew he couldn't lick me but he made me spend \$400,000 to lick him."

Political writers and a kept press, ever mindful of the Dorland Agency, hoodwinked the people into believing that Edge's Paris appointment was merely a party reward to save his face with certain defeat predicted in another tussle with a Kean candidate. The Standard Oil gang, however, had a more definite object in mind.

For years the Rockefeller interests have been endeavoring to obtain control of valuable oil lands in Rumania. These oil lands are owned by French capital. The French Government always blocked a deal. The Standard believed that if they had their own Walter Edge appointed as Ambassador, Walter could successfully negotiate the deal.

Changed conditions in the oil industry due to the world-wide depression have made the prize less valuable. But Edge had hardly moved into the Paris Embassy when he got on the job for Rockefeller.

Edge's Work

On July 20, 1930, just seven months after he took over the job, supposedly, of representing the citizens of the United States in France, a wireless despatch to the New York Times from Bucharest was published in that newspaper. The despatch stated that Rumanian oil companies had agreed to accept an offer of Standard Oil to purchase their entire export surplus at market prices and limit their output one-fourth daily.

This meant, of course, a jump in the price of oil in Europe with increased earnings for Rockefeller and Edge.

One thing cannot be taken away from

Walter and that is the credit due him by his rise to the seats of the mighty by hard work and sheer aggressiveness. Early in life he arrived in Atlantic City from Philadelphia and obtained a job as a "printer's devil."

While still in his teens he began publication of a single sheet of paper containing gossip about Boardwalk activities surrounded by advertisements of merchants along that world-famous promenade. He built this sheet into a daily newspaper and the powerful Dorland advertising agency.

Incidentally, newspaper owners and executives were prominent in attendance at the farewell dinner on the eve of his departure to his Paris post tendered him by the Advertising Club. Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times, was one of the main ballyhoo artists for Edge on that occasion.

Upon the occasion of his first marriage, he formed his link with the Standard Oil Company. The first marriage made him a brother-in-law of Walter C. Teagle, now president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, parent company of the Rockefeller group.

From a clerkship in the State Legislature and secretary of the State Senate, Edge finally became Senator of Atlantic County and in 1916 won the Republican nomination for Governor from the late Austen Colgate of the famous soap company.

Rowland G. Munroe, former counsel to the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, once told this writer a strange tale about a hurried meeting on the night of that election which took place in Jersey City between Edge and Frank Hague, now mayor of that city and State Democratic boss, but then beginning his rise to power.

According to Munroe, Hague told Edge he was running behind Colgate in the ballot count and something had to be done. Hague was very much interested in Edge because both leaders had already made a compact to support each other in the future and divide the party spoils.

Hague was anxious to put H. Otto Wittpenn out of politics as the Democratic leader. Wittpenn was being nominated the same day as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Hague was to support Edge at the following November election and in return Edge was to betray all Republican candidates for State-wide office but himself at all future elections. Munroe claims Hague said to Edge at the clandestine meeting that election night:

"Something must be done. You are running behind Colgate too much. The sheets have to be fixed. Get Billy Verdon to do it; don't take a chance on Garven."

William P. Verdon and Pierre P. Garven were rival Republican leaders in Hudson County, second most populous county in the State in which Jersey City is located.

Garven had been prosecutor of the county from 1908 to 1913, mayor of Bayonne, his home city, and was counsel for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, located in Bayonne. Verdon and Garven fought each other like wild cats. Both were for Edge in that primary but running their own campaigns.

According to Munroe, Edge took Hague's advice and got in touch with Verdon immediately. Several years before his death in 1930, Verdon admitted this episode to this writer and swore that previous to that night he was taking his chance with Edge on patronage, but that Edge promised him faithfully if he would "fix things up" he would give him all the appointments due Hudson County two years later—three judges and a prosecutor.

Ballots Counted

Verdon declares he immediately went with his right-hand men to Jersey City where many of the ballots were being received and tallied. The next morning Edge was declared a winner by about 1,700 votes throughout the State.

At the November election, Wittpenn, whom Woodrow Wilson had appointed Naval Officer of the Port of New York, was too busy campaigning trying to defeat Edge for Governor to pay any attention to his leadership. When the votes were

counted Edge was declared Governor with the vote in Jersey City amazing the State. All the strong Democratic wards under the management of Hague, Wittpenn's Democratic rival for leadership, had gone overwhelmingly for Edge, the Republican, against their home town Democrat. Hague had kept his promise to Edge.

Shortly before appointment of a prosecutor for Hudson county was due, a friend tipped off Verdon that the Governor was going to double-cross him on the appointment and name Garven, the Standard oil man, instead. When Verdon went to Trenton Edge admitted that "he couldn't give Verdon's man the appointment" and refused to tell him why.

Arriving home Verdon inserted an advertisement in many newspapers of the state, which read substantially as follows: "Governor Edge is going to betray the people by appointing Pierre P. Garven, (Standard Oil Garven), prosecutor of Hudson County."

"The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was indicted on numerous counts for price-fixing and other violations of former Governor Woodrow Wilson's famous Seven Sisters laws regulating corporations."

"Their plant and office is located in Bayonne, Hudson County. Their present counsel is Standard Oil Garven."

"After Governor Edge appoints Standard Oil Garven as prosecutor, that company can cheat the people, rob them right and left, juggle their books and do anything they want in violation of the law because Standard Oil Garven will not prosecute them."

The advertisements had no effect on Edge. A month or so later he appointed Garven prosecutor as Verdon had predicted. It was this break with Verdon that cost Edge the presidency later.

Standard Oil Gains

When Edge first went into office as Governor he got on the job for the Standard Oil Company. With much blaring of trumpets and vigorous denunciations of the Public Service Corporation, a Morgan controlled gas electric and transportation monopoly in the State, Edge forced the Republican Legislature to pass a law increasing the State tax on the corporation.

At the same time, but very quietly, he had the Legislature pass a bill giving oil companies the right to obtain land for pipe line purposes by condemnation proceedings. This prevented farmers and land owners forcing the Standard to pay prices for pipe line rentals demanded by the farmers and owners.

The following year, 1919, Edge obtained the Republican nomination for United States Senator and won. The next year, in the presidential campaign, Edge ran a set of delegates for the Republican National Convention pledged to General Leonard C. Wood. Verdon filed a State-wide set of delegates for Hiram W. Johnson whom Verdon described in all his advertising and placards as: "The champion of American Champions." The battle was on.

State Machine

With the State-wide machine of Edge against him and little money, and with no watchers or ward workers to speak of, (for Edge had the Legislature pass laws to cripple his political machine), Verdon elected eleven delegates out of twenty-four elected by districts and lost the six elected at large by a narrow margin. He set up shouts that Hiram Johnson had been "robbed by the wholesale" and several "mistakes" were discovered later in various parts of the State in Johnson's favor but not enough to give Verdon any more delegates.

Verdon had waged his entire campaign in opposition to the League of Nations. Johnson had made several speeches in the State and Representative Fiorella H. LaGuardia had made many more in favor of Johnson for Verdon. Verdon's chief appeal was:

"A vote for Wood is a vote for the League of Nations to send your boys to Europe to fight England's battles. Vote for that Champion of American Cham-

AN EXPOSE OF BIG BUSINESS DEALS

pions—Hiram W. Johnson."

"With his ten other delegates beside himself, Verdon, by trading and vote swapping, was able to unhorse Edge as Republican National Committeeman and turn that title over to Hamilton F. Kean, the present Senator. He also "relieved" Edge of all the other posts of the New Jersey delegation to the convention.

Arriving at Chicago, Verdon declared to me that he was approached by Daniel E. Pomeroy of Englewood, a partner of J. P. Morgan and a Wood supporter, who offered to let him name his own figure if he would switch from Johnson to Wood. Verdon turned this offer down flat, he said.

Stole Delegate

However, Edge, a delegate himself, was able to steal one of the delegates instructed for Johnson. He was Arthur Foran who was rewarded by being made Comptroller of the Port of New York and who got into a mess when his hunting lodge was raided in 1930 and a full-sized bar, with cash register and slot machines, discovered by prohibition officers—who didn't know they were raiding a place which rated "protection" from the Mellon administration.

Following the nomination of Harding for the Presidency Edge made a speech to the New Jersey delegation attacking the availability of Calvin Coolidge for the Vice Presidential nomination. Coolidge and Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin were mentioned as the most available men for the second place berth. In reality Edge had high hopes of getting it himself, with the Standard Oil millions backing him.

New Plan

One of Edge's men caused gasps of astonishment by telling the Jersey delegation:

"We have been informed by the men in control of the party that we can have the vice presidential nomination if our entire delegation will get behind and support our favorite son on the floor tomorrow—and he is none other than the Honorable Walter Evans Edge. Verdon demurred vigorously and it took some persuasion and force to prevent him from carrying out avowed intention of throwing Edge's sponsor out of the window.

Several years before he died, Verdon said:

"I discovered later that Edge could have had the nomination for vice-president. The Rockefeller oil interests demanded it because the Doheny and Sinclair oil gang had the President, Harding, as anyone could see when the oil scandals broke later."

When the convention convened the next day to ballot for vice president, two candidates led the field, Senator Irving Lenroot, of Wisconsin, and Calvin Coolidge. Verdon poured oil on the flames, literally speaking, by asking Edge on the floor which candidate he would vote his delegates for. Edge replied:

"I don't know this fellow Coolidge at all, but Lenroot and I have been good friends politically and socially since I have been in the Senate, so I'm for him."

Verdon immediately shouted to his delegates:

"Boys, vote for Coolidge—this big bum's for Lenroot."

Lost Chance

So—Edge lost the chance of a lifetime to be President of the United States because he chose to serve the Standard Oil Company in the appointment of a prosecutor in the county where their headquarters and refinery were located in New Jersey and failed to keep a solemn political promise.

The Atlantic City News recently published a story with screaming headlines declaring that Edge, far away in France, was working the cables and pulling wires for the Standard Oil Company in an attempt to overthrow the Republican leadership on Enoch L. Johnson in Atlantic City and South Jersey, solely because Johnson happens to be a vice president of the American Gas Company, producers of Amoco gasoline. Amoco, the story explained, had taken nearly all the choice

locations for service stations in all of South Jersey away from Standard due to Johnson's power as South Jersey leader. Johnson formerly was a political lieutenant of Edge.

During the campaign of the late Dwight W. Morrow for United States Senator in 1930, Edge announced from France that he was coming back to the United States to help Morrow in his campaign. Following this announcement, William Randolph Hearst's New York American published a vigorous editorial denouncing Edge. It warned Edge to stay in France "where he is doing very well at his job of representing the oil interests instead of the American people" and not to come back to the United States to help Morrow because he would drive votes away from Morrow.

Accompanying the editorial, the American published a cartoon by Winsor McCay. The cartoon depicted a political parade being led by Morrow with Edge driving an oil tank truck trying to break into the parade. McCay had Edge shouting: "Here I am, Mr. Morrow. I've come to help you in your campaign." Mr. Morrow was shouting back to him: "Stay out of my campaign, you'll ruin me." A poster on the side of the oil truck read: "Oil. We Grease Every Campaign!"

Hearst Angry

Mr. Hearst's American didn't say so in its editorial but it was very evident that the famous publisher was peeved at Edge for doing absolutely nothing when the French Government ordered Hearst to leave its country a year or two before.

Although Edge may be politically wet and dry for the expediency of politics there is no doubt that he is personally wet. At his farewell dinner in New York before his departure for his Paris post there was much speech making about the French vintages in the basement of the U. S. Embassy in Paris to which Edge would soon have access, which brought chuckles to Edge's countenance.

His Washington home while Senator was well stocked. When he went to Europe, as he frequently did during adjournments of Congress, his secretary,

Robert Zachary, had the key to Edge's home to make merry with his many friends. Before leaving for Paris, Edge obtained a job for Zachary with the Morgan controlled Public Service Corporation as a lobbyist at the State Legislature.

High Salary

Before getting the job, Zachary told many of his friends that he would receive at least \$12,000 per year because "that was my salary as Edge's secretary" having received Edge's full salary of \$10,000 a year for himself in addition to his regular Government salary as a Senator's secretary. When the Power monopoly of New Jersey gave him the job under a fancy title the Corporation announced in the press his salary was to be \$12,000.

The cellar of Edge's palatial home at Suffolk Avenue and the Beach, Ventnor, an Atlantic City suburb, was always known to be well stocked with liquor. Many raids were conducted on the homes of Atlantic City folk not so powerful as Edge. The only raid on Edge's home, however, was conducted in the form of a burglary on the night of November 19, 1925. Frank Thompson, a prominent character in Atlantic City, was later arrested, and accused of burglary.

The January term, 1926, Grand Jury of Atlantic County indicted Thompson for burglary of "the premises, situated at Suffolk Avenue and the Beach, Ventnor City, being the dwelling house of Walter E. Edge" and further charged that Thompson "did with force and arms steal, take and carry away one lot of liquors and three guns of the goods and chattels of Walter E. Edge."

Thompson's indictment has never been tried. According to Prosecutor Louis A. Repetto, a Democrat, it was practically an impossible task to get Edge to return to Atlantic City to take the stand and prosecute Thompson. Evidently, Edge preferred to let the matter drop than to cause undue notoriety, a strange procedure if the liquor had been legal pre-war stuff instead of the bootleg variety on which the

United States Government had been cheated of its tax.

Secret Partners

In the ten-year period when Edge was absolute dictator of the Republican Party in New Jersey and had his secret partnership with Mayor Hague, the Democratic boss, Edge was the only Republican elected in a State-wide campaign. With the Legislature always going overwhelmingly Republican, three Republican candidates for Governor and one Republican candidate for U. S. Senator were defeated, while Edge was re-elected as United States Senator.

New Jersey newspapers, ever with an eye to Edge's Dorland Advertising Agency, chronicled this strange phenomenon as proof that Edge's personal vote getting ability made him the logical leader of his party, instead of showing the true facts.

To be sure of carrying out his agreement with Mayor Hague of "you be the big Democratic boss and I'll be the big Republican," Edge practically always saw to it that his candidates for State-wide office were forced on the party and then to help insure the defeat for them, in addition to giving secret orders to "knife" them at the polls, he always refused to contribute any worth-while funds to their campaigns.

FINANCIAL HISTORY

The depression of 1857 lasted—12 months
The depression of 1869 lasted—8 months
The depression of 1873 lasted—30 months
The depression of 1884 lasted—22 months
The depression of 1887 lasted—10 months
The depression of 1893 lasted—25 months
The depression of 1903 lasted—25 months
The depression of 1907 lasted—12 months
The depression of 1914 lasted—8 months
The depression of 1921 lasted—14 months
The depression of 1924 lasted—12 months
All came to an except the present one—
It will too! — Grocers' Bulletin.

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CHAINS SHORTWEIGHT PATRONS

Chain stores in many cases are enabled to sell groceries and other materials at apparently lower prices by shortweighting customers. In the following article printed by permission from Food Field Reporter, the newspaper of the Food and Grocery Industry, such practices are exposed.

From Food Field Reporter

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Sample purchases made by government investigators in more than 1,600 stores in four large cities have disclosed that more than half the bulk sales by chain stores involve short weight and that such sales by independent stores are more likely to be overweight than in the case with chain retailers.

These revelations have just been laid before the Federal Trade Commission in the form of a progress report on the prolonged chain-store investigation. The report is the ninth in the series on merchandising practices in such establishments.

Short weight was discovered in a large

proportion of purchases from chain, independent, and cooperative retailers, purchases consisting of navy beans, light weight sweetened crackers, dried prunes, lima beans and sugar. The short-weight score for chain stores was 50.3 per cent, while for independent dealers and cooperative chain stores the shortages were noted in 47.8 per cent.

Despite the high percentage of short-weight sales, chain stores were found to make more-exact-weight sales than independents and cooperatives, and wide variations were found in the various cities by Trade Commission investigators.

Over-weights were obtained on only 34.1 per cent of total purchases from chain stores, while 43.8 per cent of the purchases from independents and cooperatives were in excess of the specified weight. Exact weight was obtained on 15.6 per cent of the items purchased from chains and on only 3.4 per cent of the purchases made in cooperative and independent stores.

The Commission reported that the total net shortage, or the difference between

total quantities short-weight and overweight, on all items purchased from chain stores was slightly more than three-tenths of one per cent of the total quantity bought as compared with a net overage for independents of 0.143 of one per cent.

Overages and shortages of cooperatives were found to balance exactly, while combining the cooperative and independent dealer purchases the result is a net overage of 0.096 of one per cent.

Means Much

"While the size of the shortage for chains may seem insignificant to many," the Commission told the Senate, "it would amount to 3.41 per cent of the investment in these bulk commodities figured on the basis of the average stock turn of grocery and meat chains of 10.6 times a year."

Purchasers of merchandise weighed in advance of sales stand even less chance of getting accurate weight from either the independent dealer or the cooperative chain. The chances are a little better for the customer in the chain store. Commission investigations showed that two out

of three times a customer buys pre-weighted commodities the weight is liable to be short. These results were noted in studying 795 items or 12 per cent of the total purchases from the four cities.

More Shortages

For the chains, the proportion of pre-weighted items, which were short in weight was 59.0 per cent as compared with 50.3 per cent on both pre-weighted and other items.

For independents and cooperatives combined, the difference was much more striking. The proportion of shortages on pre-weighted items was 65.0 per cent as against only 47.8 per cent on total purchases in these establishments.

To determine the extent to which the chain stores short weight commodities sold in bulk and to determine whether the practice occurs more frequently in chain than in independent stores, quantities of sample goods varying from one-half pound to four pounds were bought. The purchases were made in four cities with a population of more than 100,000 each.

Bankers Fear Technocracy

From Common Sense Magazine

(By Permission)

By MALCOLM ROSS

The Banker: Well, I see Roger Babson put the quietus on that Technocracy crowd. High time, too. The idea of their throwing a scare into the whole country with this talk that machine production has practically supplanted the need for human labor.

The Scientist: Babson denied that?

The Banker: He said technocracy is bunk and nonsense, and a crime against the American standard of living.

Common Sense: What standard of living?

The Banker: The American.

Common Sense: You mean the standard of living that America's 14,000,000 unemployed and their families are enjoying?

The Banker: Certainly not. I mean the standard . . . ah . . .

Common Sense: . . . that we thought we had in 1929?

The Banker: Yes, yes! that's it.

Common Sense: But it's gone. A third of our people have no means of support at all.

The Banker: When business picks up . . .

Common Sense: Suppose that it doesn't.

The Banker: Look here, have you fallen for that Technocracy bunk, too?

Common Sense: I think it deserves a hearing.

The Banker: You're wrong! It frightens people to hear that the machines make it necessary to abandon the price system and try a new one. We need confidence and faith in recovery—not fear.

Common Sense: But suppose there is something in it.

The Banker: Roger Babson, the most trusted of our economists. . . .

Common Sense: . . . of a dead era. . . .

The Banker: . . . Babson says that, if he were the Mussolini of America, he would "organize and train an army of men and women now unemployed to present a nation-wide educational campaign to create a legitimate demand for goods."

Common Sense: Rot! If they were ever so eloquent in their sales talks, who would buy? The 14,000,000 unemployed have a "legitimate demand for goods", but how are they going to get them?

The Banker: You make me tired. All you do is obstruct. Babson says that blaming the present business depression on machinery is a lie.

Common Sense: Can you prove that?

The Banker: Easily. This technocracy crowd put out that there is a two year copper supply above ground. That's one of their lies. Actually there is only one year's surplus copper supply.

Common Sense: That's bad enough, but you're right . . . so far the spokesmen for Technocracy have made some quite exaggerated statements. That is unfortunate, since it shakes the people's faith in what is, essentially, the truth.

The Banker: It's all bunk.

Common Sense: Let's hear from the scientists about that.

The Scientist: This is a touchy subject with me. I am a laboratory worker, and until recently I hadn't thought much about the social and economic effects of science on industry. Only a year ago Dr. Frank B. Jewett, head of the biggest research laboratory in the world—the Bell Telephone Laboratories—said publicly that "It is erroneous for the laboring man to feel that out of research is likely to come something which is going to diminish his ability to obtain a full day's wage."

That may apply to a civilization still on an upward curve of buying power, but it is irrefutable that labor saving and automatic production machinery piles up unsalable goods and causes unemployment when buying power falls off. Then, consider how Charles F. Kettering, head of the General Motors research laboratories, felt about it last year. He believed that you should keep people continually dissatisfied with this year's automobile model by making the new model so much more attractive that they would want it instead. Maybe they do want it, but they haven't the money to buy it. You see, we scientists had concentrated entirely on perfecting goods to stimulate sales. Perhaps we did our job too well. I'd like to point out another statement of Dr. Jewett's.

"The achievements of science," he said last year, "give us enhanced material values which should make for pleasanter human living, but they cannot themselves be expected to accomplish this end. Suitable social controls must be available continuously so long as man continues to be a greedy, and frequently a dishonestly greedy, creature."

To my mind that very clearly defines the limit of the scientist's function. He can provide the machines to make life easier for humanity, but he hasn't the temperament or the experience to see that the machines are wisely used.

The Banker: You didn't answer the question. Is Technocracy a danger?

The Scientist: Call it any name you want—Technocracy or plain machine production—in every field of science we are leagues ahead of you bankers and manufacturers and economists. We have given you the tools to turn out everything you need, in any quantity.

Common Sense: And the rest of us are muzzling the chance to make them work

Indifference Of Big Business To Hungry Bars Prosperity

From Plain Talk Magazine

(By Permission)

By E. C. Riegel

After three years of the Pollyanna policy we should be prepared to lay aside our rose-colored glasses and face the realization that America can come back only when Americans make it come back. We are not suffering from any Act of God—Nature has been most bountiful.

We suffer from the acts of man. Our economic system is of our own making and its breakdown must be of our own repairing. It is disgraceful that we should be so stupid as to try to make the charity system compensate for the deficiencies of the economic system. Charity is not only inadequate financially, but utterly deficient morally.

It inevitably breeds mendicancy and criminality, and if we would avoid the heritage of these twin evils we must meet our problems on a self-respecting economic basis. If we preserve only the physical man, while starving or corrupting the moral man, we or our children must later pay for the folly. Let us quit thinking in terms of soup kitchens, bread lines and flop houses, and get back to Main Street.

Let us reduce the problem to simple terms. Take \$1.00 as the subsistence need of one person for one day. Multiply this by the number of unemployed and their dependents and you have the figure of what is being consumed each day by those without income, and which must be paid

for all humanity?

The Scientist: It seems so to me.

The Banker: Roger Babson says if he were Mussolini. . . .

Common Sense: If you'll pardon me for saying so, I'm a bit fed up with Roger Babson—and with everyone else who is so set in his opinion that he shuts his eyes to every new idea. The very concept of Babson as a dictator reveals a childish toying with unrealities. Here is a condition—science able to provide plenty, yet 40,000,000 Americans in shameful need. Whatever achievements science has made were accomplished through experimenting, analysis and integration of known facts. Now it's high time to apply the same precise methods to the economic scene. If you bankers can't acquire that attitude of mind, you must be discarded.

out of existing reserves or future income. In New York City the latest estimate of unemployed is 1,150,000, making, therefore, about two and a half millions without earned income, or \$2,500,000 a day that must be negotiated to meet the necessities of subsistence.

The charity planners are endeavoring to raise a total of about \$100,000 per day, or about 4 per cent of the daily need. For this pittance we must suffer to have the air filled with gloom and the unemployed must be kidded and humiliated. The daily spending by the employed consumers in New York is about \$15,000,000 and this must be weighted to carry the credit purchases of those who cannot do more than pay out of future earnings. A Main Street problem must be met on Main Street in a Main Street way.

While American business discusses ways and means of financing or crediting consumers in Europe, the Orient and Asia, it repels an army of American consumers who if credited would have a purchasing power ten times what our foreign trade balance ever was, even in boom times.

EDITOR WOULD LYNCH ANY SHYSTER LAWYER

Two deliberate, brutal murders have been committed in Cerro Gordo and Floyd counties within the past few days. The evidence in both cases is conclusive. There should be no excuse for an expensive trial in either case. The only possible cause for such trials will lie at the door of some shyster lawyer, who figures out that he can line his pockets at the expense of the already over-burdened taxpayers by persuading one or both defendants that he can keep them from paying the full price for their wrong doing, by getting them to put in a plea of "not guilty" to the charges. If it seems likely that justice is going to be defeated in this way, the only thing for the people of both counties to do is to tar and feather or hang the said shyster lawyer and then if our district court fails to function, in meting out a prompt and adequate punishment to these two murderers, take the law into their own hands and do as a gang of unmasked men did to Jim Cullen. This is plain talk, but it is high time for it.—Frank Trigg in Rockford Register.

FARMERS PROTEST AGAINST T. B. TEST ASKED BY FARMER

Repeal Bill Considered
By Legislature Is
In Danger

By E. S. Hand of Tama, Iowa
Member of the U. F. F. A.
Farmers should write to Ray
Murray, Iowa secretary of agricul-
ture regarding repeal of the com-
pulsory part of the T. B. law.

The repeal bill in committee is
to make the test optional, the
assessment not over three-fourths
of one mill and all condemned
cattle to be destroyed on the
farm, or go to the rendering
works. No cattle condemned can
be used for food.

We need a station like KTNT
on the air now to inform the peo-
ple what is taking place at Des
Moines. For there is going to be
bad legislation get through, if the
people are not informed. Many
of the voters say, there will be no
Democrat party or Republican
party in the next election.

What Will Happen

If Mr. Murray turns down the
thousands of farmers that voted
for him, that they might get rid
of that damnable so-called T.
test, what will happen?

Sure the farmer is down and
out. Cannot find one farmer in
fifty that can keep even, all run-
ning behind. That is why you
cannot get financial aid. The lit-
tle fellow is broke and the big
fellow will not help.

Regarding the T. B. test, I
would like to quote some remarks
made in the House at Washington
by Rev. T. A. Goldsborough of
Maryland.

I am very certain that no one
could be more interested than I
am in pure milk, nor would I un-
der any circumstances take any
stand which would interfere with
any effort to insure the purity of
milk, but a very careful investiga-
tion leads me to the conclusion
that the tuberculin test is not a
very sound guide as to the exist-
ence of tuberculosis in cattle, and
as to the high-handed manner
pursued by those entrusted with
the testing I have no patience
whatever.

Much Corruption

"A system such as the one in
existence is bound to result in a
hotbed of corruption. For in-
stance, is it not strange that
wholesale tuberculin testing usu-
ally happens at the same time
that the great metropolitan deal-
ers in milk and the manufacturers
of condensed milk are getting more
milk than they want, and that the
very cattle which are condemned
as being unfit to supply milk are
sold for a trifle to meat packers
and large city meat dealers to be
sold for first-class beef?"

"At the hearings before the
Committee on Appropriations of
the House of Representatives last
winter some very interesting tes-
timony was developed. A state-
ment by Doctor Mohler, of the
Federal Bureau of Animal Indus-
try, was quoted as follows:

"Thousands of cases of so-
called no-lesion, tuberculin-react-
ing cattle have been studied, and
approximately a quarter of them
have been proved beyond all doubt
to be true incipient cases of tu-
berculosis. I can not help asking,
what of the other three-fourths
that were killed without reason?"

Good Cows Killed

"A quotation from the testi-
mony of Mr. H. Edwin Wilson, of
Miami County, Ohio, is as follows:
"I have seen, in traveling
around over the different areas of
some six counties in my section of
the State, where we have had cows
that were in the prime of condi-
tion, cows that were in the pink
of condition, young cows that
were tested and reacted and con-
demned and, when they were
tested, it would be found that
those cows were free from tuber-
culosis lesions—which meant, of
course, a great loss to the farmers
of our community.

"I have seen the after effects
of the test and the farmers in our
section became so dissatisfied and
they felt that our troubles were
caused by the actions of the coun-
ty agent's office, and so we start-
ed petitions over the county to
rid ourselves of that medium

JOIN NOW

ACT TODAY



Government Spends \$250,000 To Bring Farmer New Potato

WASHINGTON—Who says the
government is not trying to help
the farmer? So anxious are gov-
ernment leaders to please the
farmer that they have just spent
\$250,000 to give the soil tiller a
new potato although he cannot
sell his old ones.

Rep. Cyrenus Cole, of Cedar
Rapids, told the house, that he is
voting against every proposed in-
crease in appropriations.

The Cedar Rapids member
broke into a speech of Rep. Blan-
ton, Tex., to ask, "May it not be
true that the same farmers are
getting tired of congress spending
millions of dollars making laws
for their relief that do not re-

blanton, who was discussing a
charge of Prof. L. C. Fitch of
Iowa State college, Ames, that
\$250,000 had been spent in breed-
ing a single type of potato, the
katahdin, said in reply that "cer-
tainly they are tired of it" and
asked Cole if he "had followed his
leader and the rest of the repub-
lican bellwethers who voted to
put that extra \$550,000 in the
army appropriation bill."

Dr. J. A. Taylor, chief of the
plant industry bureau, said the
\$250,000 had been spent in potato
work, admitted that only one new
type had been developed but jus-
tified the expenditure.

HENS NEED GRIT

Hens need teeth in the form of
grit in order to properly grind
their feed, especially fibrous
grasses of green feed and whole
grains. This is a point frequen-
tly overlooked, particularly in feed-
ing confined birds, either chicks
or adult fowls.

Grit which dissolves easily in
the gizzard is not considered sat-
isfactory, while types of grit
which remain hard and sharp in
the gizzard are increasing in
favor. Types of grit which are
satisfactory include granite grit,
mica crystal grit, stones and
gravel. Stones and gravel are
usually too smooth and lacking in
attractiveness to the birds, how-
ever, to be entirely satisfactory.

Oyster shell and ground lime-
stone, while necessary to supply
lime, should not be considered as
grit as they are easily dissolved in
the acid found in the gizzard.

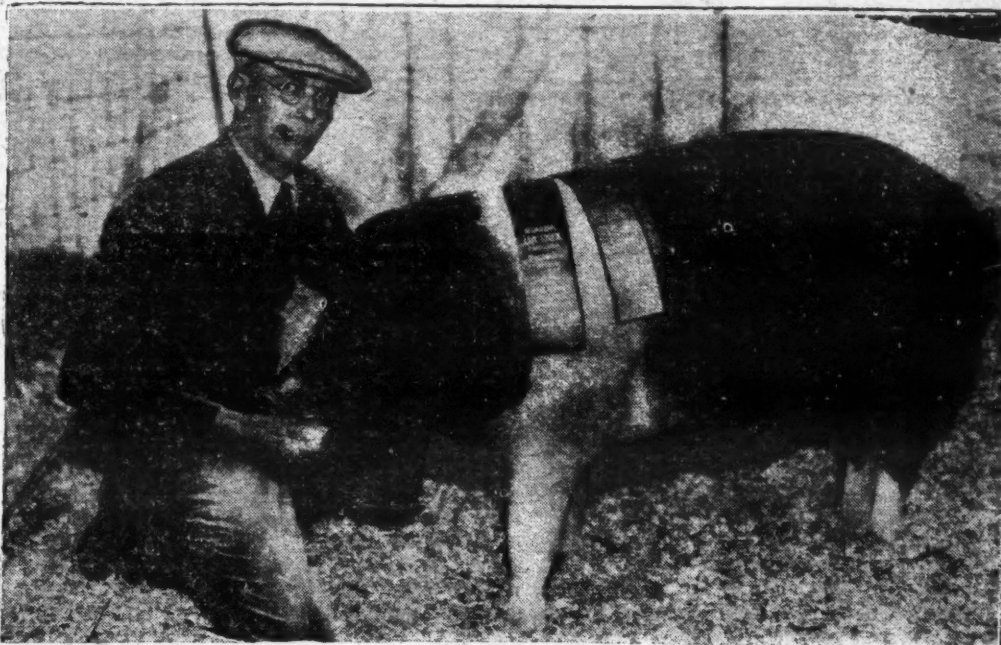
through which we believed the
trouble came. We circulated peti-
tions; we were given time by the
county commissioners. They said,
"We will just give you two weeks
to get the names of what farmers
you can and see how the feeling
is."

"The testimony of Dr. W. H.
Bucke, veterinarian, of Dayton,
Ohio, is to the same effect.

"We all want pure milk; we all
want to do whatever is necessary
to guarantee the purity of milk,
but when I see, as I have seen,
herds of cattle of the people of
my country, which I believed, and
still believe, to be perfectly
healthy, taken and destroyed—
herds gotten together at great
hardship and sacrifice on the part
of the owners—I think it is high
time to call to the attention of
the American Congress and the
people of the country, whose fore-
fathers' blood bought their lib-
erty, the fact that this liberty is
being bartered away in return for
bureaucratic government, which
is destructive of the principles of
justice as applied to the people
and is leading back to the shackles
which the people struck off when
they declared that no one should
be deprived of life, liberty, or
property without due process of
law."

The temperature of the healthy
human adult averages from 98.4
to 98.6 degrees.

Grand Champion Hog Of Live Stock Show



Cliff Breeden, university herdsman, with Purdue Model, a Hampshire barrow, picked as grand champion hog of this year's stock show. Purdue Model weighed 295 pounds.

TAX WASTE

Dear Editor:
I am sending you copies of the
Congressional Record just to show
you where so much of our tax
money goes to. I have no idea
how much of our money goes into
these fool things just to think
those swivel chair warmers sit
there and pretend to tell us farm-
ers how to raise chickens and how
to market our poultry and eggs.

How silly it all is. I bet there are
some of them that could not tell a
rooster from a Jersey bull.

Lots of our big shots know
enough to steal thousands of dol-
lars but can't feed a hog.

They want to tell us old farm-
ers how to raise chickens but some
of them wouldn't know a hen's
egg from a brick bat.

B. B. Hull,
Williamston, Mich.

The first American expedition
into the Arctic region left Phila-
delphia in 1753.

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear
the names of those newspapers
which have published discrimi-
nating articles about our as-
sociation as per Section 2 and
3 of Article 13. If you hear of
others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Musca-
tine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Daven-
port, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa
Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa
Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published
by the Lee Syndicate, which al-
so publishes the Kewanee, Ill.,
Star-Courier, Mason City
Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb.,
Star and papers at Madison
Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Han-
nibal, Mo.

FUEL FROM CORN

Dear Editor:
Alcohol motor fuel as a farm
relief proposition is the only
practical help to the farmer. This
would use between 680 and 700
million bushels of grain each year
and 30 days after enactment
would increase the price of corn
at least 25 cents per bushel.

It would also make a gasoline
which would give more pep to the
car. It would also increase acre-
age 25 per cent, give more em-
ployment on the farm and thus
help every line of business as well
giving more purchasing power to
the farmer thus helping every line
of business.

The farmer does not want an
allotment or a bonus. He wants
a better price for what he has to
sell.

Dr. Canada Wendell, D.O.,
Peoria, Ill.

Editor's Note:—An article on this
subject is printed in this issue on
page seven.

FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

The U. F. F. A.

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America
to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are or-
ganized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today.

Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to
pay this small sum.

JOIN NOW!

UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary

LETTERS FROM READERS ON INTERESTING TOPICS

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics to the "People's Pulpit." Type-written double-spaced communications, 200 words or less are preferred. Your name and address must be signed, but will not be used if you request.

HE LIKES BANKERS

Dear Editor:
Banking has had very hard sledding for the past three years and from more than 25 years of intimate connection with banking I do not hesitate to say that even banks that were run with strictest compliance to the banking laws have at times caused their managers to sweat blood and all for no cause on their part.

The people at large have not taken it into consideration that a real banker is a trustee for the depositors and have the idea that a banker should loan them money whenever they may want it, that the banker should not question the valuation they may place upon their property, which in recent years has been at least double the actual value and when the banker called for a reduction of the loans of those whose assets did not warrant the line he was carrying instead of taking the banker's advice many of them looked around for a way to beat the banker which usually ended in trouble for the banker, the borrower and for someone else, who thought to help the borrower over his difficulty.

We have also too many people who do not realize that a properly run bank can only loan so much of the cash that has been deposited and that as the deposits decrease they must curtail the loans. The idea that we can create values by marking up the values of a farm or business when we knew that instead of being worth more they were worth considerably less than formerly may have caused some of the trouble but when you had a banker who was a real trustee and a good banker like many that we have throughout the country, I am here to tell the world that the public was putting an innocent man on the spot—so to say—since the banker was supposed to be a leader he is being blamed for the debacle which was brought on by schemers who were guilty of fraud and almost every other crime and who laid their plans in secret and deceived the banker often in one day destroying the entire life savings of the banker who doubtless had at some time been the best friend they had. That was not all, by the fraud and deceit they had practiced upon the banker they were the cause of untold loss and possible suffering of thousands of others whom the banker had tried hard to protect.

There are others, however who played the game, wrote up values, helped to issue gold bond mortgages on these inflated values and fell down generally on their trusteeship but have the political and other powers behind them—who went in to get while the getting was good, that are being protected by the postponements in court and every other scheme and device known. That are the ones which are being spoken of as bankers when they are not even as good as the stock brokers who issued market letters in 1928 and 1929 telling the public to buy for a rise, something that was already up on a limb, because the broker who did not tell the public to buy was considered a fool and his letters were cast into a waste basket as worthless.

A banker who advised his clients to dig in and protect himself, build up a reserve, trim his sails and be prepared for a storm was considered an old fool—scared of his shadow.

What the public wanted was some one to pat them on the back and furnish them with the margin with which they hoped to get something for nothing—to get money without giving anything in return—just like too many want to get cash from the government today. It is plain to be seen that

the game is for those who can get in power to milk the balance of the people—aided and abetted by crooked politicians and that the true trustee banker whom the people should have rallied around and supported is being made the goat—when he should be honored. For what he tried to do for the public, the public who aided and abetted the wild and crazy hordes who have stolen the savings from the widow and orphans and are busy milking their neighbor's cow for which they have never furnished any feed.

It's a serious condition that faces us when less than five per cent of the people engaged in an occupation can blacken and destroy the reputation of the other 95 per cent and if it was not for the political protection granted to that five per cent the banking laws of this country would have handled them and we would today know who the crooks were. We, the people are responsible! We wanted easy money and were not particular how we got it.

H. P. Wilder,
South Boston, Mass.

CHAIN STORES

Dear Editor:
To the Public, some food for thought.

Help your home business and it will help you. Patronize your home stores. Where has our money GONE? Never to return to OUR Community. Why do the farmers have to take what they get? CHAIN STORES.

Who begs for loans at 1½ per cent and as low as ¾ per cent. How does Wall Street get the money? Since 1920 to 1930 three chain stores did more than \$15,756,250,000.00 in cash sales. Now 30 per cent of this amount of business is purchased from Wall Street firms. This gives Wall Street another profit. The net profit from drugs, groceries and dry goods was \$990,032,350,000.00. So in ten years over one billion dollars went to Wall Street. Why not start a Wall Street in your community. No wonder the counties, cities, states and its people are bankrupt. If they say the money returns, just look at OUR FARMERS.

Dr. H. H. Hall,
Oakland, Cal.

PATH TO PROSPERITY

Dear Editor:
We have all sorts of laws to handle the common people, force them to pay high taxes and high interest. But very few laws to handle the rich, seems they handle themselves.

I believe that every boy and girl, man or woman in America should have a fair and equal chance in their life time to accumulate, own and possess any amount of wealth they have the skill and ability to accumulate, if it is done in a fair honest legitimate way, let it be millions.

But we should have such laws, that no child of such wealthy parents could inherit all the wealth only a certain amount of the wealth, say \$100,000, all the rest go back to the Government, to the people where it came from.

If such laws were enacted, and put in force, soon we would be tax free, every laboring man would be back on the job, farmers and business men would get on their feet, every family in America own and possess their own home, no more bank failures, no more foreclosures on farms and homes, no more bears and bulls and money hogs to root the common people, no more want and starvation in the land of plenty.

Factories would begin to rumble, whistles would begin to blow and call the laboring man to work, cotton and wool would be converted into clothing; wheat, corn and oats would be converted into food, the hungry would be fed and the half naked would be clothed.

George Gingera,
Kalona, Iowa

LIKES FREE PRESS

Dear Editor:
I subscribed for your valuable

paper some time in February, 1931 when my husband, Mr. N. G. Johnson was a patient at the Baker Hospital.

I saw the Free Press, and admired its attitude in trying to present the clean truth to its readers, regardless of who it concerned. The information regarding T. B. testing of cattle has opened the eyes of many, and we have suffered here from the after effects of the T. B. test, and feel glad some one has the courage to make the actual conditions known.

The information concerning our Medical association has been very helpful also, as it puts parents on guard. And the news from the Baker Hospital is always interesting. Why we had friends from just over in Illinois visiting here in Polk County, Neb., who thought the Baker Hospital was closed, but I convinced them that report was not true, by handing them a copy of the Free Press, and telling them it was published on the same block. I sent a copy of the Free Press to a friend at Mead, Nebr., a few days ago.

She had been a cancer victim, but had it removed, and was all right at the present time, and I wanted her to write to the Baker Hospital for information for her sister living in South Dakota. So with the paper we can spread the truth, and truth always wins at last.

I thank God for the help Mr. Johnson received at the Baker Hospital. Hope KTNT comes back again some day, but from Mexico at least we can hear Mr. Baker's voice.

Mrs. N. G. Johnson,
Clarks, Nebr.

EASY MARRIAGE

Dear Editor:
I agree with your story on easy marriages in last issue of Free Press.

I am sure if both young and middle-age folks, who are in the courting field would go a little slower and look more to the future than the present, they often would throw up the whole marriage project.

I believe the parents are much to blame for their boys and girls courting during school days. It is quite natural for school children to fall in love during school days. Usually outgrow this streak of so-called puppy love.

If married folks who become tired of their first choice of the marriage would know that they could not re-marry for three to five years following divorce they would not be so hasty to get rid of each other.

We should get some laws enacted to get away with this terrible divorce traffic which is nothing less than legal prostitution. For instance, the laws of California—The movie land where they marry and divorce at will.

Capitola Martin,
Attica, Ohio

CONDEMNNS MAGAZINES

Dear Editor:
A large percentage of our middle aged and young married couples are disregarding their marriage vows to a deplorable degree. I blame magazines for 80 per cent of all divorces. You pick up almost any magazine and it's full of all kinds of shameful reading—young wives falling in love with some other woman's husband, having their clandestine meetings and such.

A lot of slush and guff about how the woman loves another's husband. A lot of trouble originates in these magazines and lots of people read such stuff, then neglect their Bibles, then slip back to be backsliders. The sad result is their landing in hell to spend eternity.

People should get back to earth with at least a little sense in their butternut heads. Our subsidized newspapers are telling the people about Mr. and Mrs. so and so eloping and leaving their own wives and husbands behind and causing others heartaches. They inform the young girl and middle

aged married women that if they marry men they don't like they can for a few dollars obtain a divorce and still better she can have her sly meetings with her neighbor's husband. Then they print indecent pictures of screen stars in bathing suits. I condemn all such damnable stuff as trash. The Good Book says the terrible day shall not come until there is first a falling away and as like the days of Sodom.

B. B. H.,
Williamston, Mich.

THE PATH OF VIRTUE

Dear Editor:

Love, that which, if you are poor, will render your poverty respectable, and make the proudest feel it unjust to laugh at your misfortune; love will comfort you, adorn you, and never forsake you—which will open to you the kingdom of thought, and all the boundless regions of conception, as an asylum against the cruelty, the injustice, and the pain that may be your lot in this world—that which will make your motives habitually great and honorable, and light up in an instant a thousand noble disdains at the very thought of meanness and of fraud.

Therefore, if anyone has struggled against misfortune, let him go on without fearing the stings of defeat and conflict; let him not be discouraged by the cheerless scenes which present themselves before him, by the darkness from which they spring, by the difficulties which hover around him; but let him ever follow the path of virtue as the angel that guards him, and as the genius of life.

It will bring him out at last in-

to the light of day, and exhibit him to the world, fertile in resources, rich in imagination, strong in reasoning, prudent and powerful above his fellows in all the relations and in all the offices of life.

Harry T. Hughes,
Muscatine, Iowa

PERSONAL LIBERTY

Dear Editor:

Human life is the most sacred thing in the world. Schools of doctors practices are many and varied, therefore it is neither democratic nor fair to permit one school to control the health of any county.

The license question is a real problem, and many a crime has been committed because the individual knew that his license was not in danger.

I never could understand why it was necessary for any one of the following to have a license so far so humanity is concerned. The Medical Doctors, Chiropractic Doctors, Osteopathic Doctors or the Doctors of Dentistry for the following reasons, the state law and the schools themselves have certain requirements that every student must meet before he can enter any one of them, then the student must pass all examinations before he or she is eligible to choose or receive their diploma.

It seems to me that the individual ought to be allowed to practice his chosen profession any place in the United States by just going to the City Council, presenting his picture and diploma, the said City Council granting him a permit to practice his profession by paying a fee of say \$3.00, having to renew this permit each

Please turn to page fifteen

NATIONAL ECONOMY LEAGUE PLANS WOULD PAUPERIZE WAR VETERANS

The activities of the National Economy League constitute the most amazing political blunder in the long succession of political blunders that has characterized the past three and one-half years of depression.

The paid lobbyists who are in Washington to advance the program of the so-called "Economy" League are proceeding on the theory that certain veterans of the World War have wrung concessions from government that cannot be justified from the standpoint of ethics, and should, therefore, in the interests of "economy" and "justice," be legislated out of the benefits they now receive.

It cannot be denied that some of the charges are true, for injustice, unfortunately, continues to characterize arrangements made by humans. But the wisdom of posing the broad issue of government subsidies at this time can well be questioned. Especially, when the issue is posed by an organization composed of industrial and financial leaders whose activities are plainly discernible behind the thin rank of "front" men whose names and war records grace the stationery of the National Economy League.

If this organization pursues its present course it will find itself in the impossible position of defending the huge subsidies received by its own members while it condemns the subsidies received by war veterans. Such a position will not only be untenable, but disastrous to the entire federal emergency setup that now stands between our financial, industrial and commercial interests and complete breakdown.

The National Economy League's industrial and financial leaders claim that the direct aid they receive from the treasury of the United States is essential to the solvency of their institutions, and hence to the employment of labor. This plausible theory has been upset by the fact that little if any of the billion dollar subsidies

"loaned" during the past year by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other treasury agencies have, in fact, reached the pockets of wage earners.

Unless the National Economy League deliberately desires to touch off a mountain of dynamite, it will immediately and forthwith desist from threatening the sole income of thousands of war veterans scattered throughout the United States who have already been denied wage-security from any other source.

The National Chamber of Commerce, with its member-organizations throughout the United States, now supporting the program of the National Economy League, should realize this. The rule is very simple. Never force a human being or any animal into a corner that has no exit.

If there must be an "economy" lobby in Washington, let it by all means busy itself with getting men on and not off of payrolls. Every penny distributed among veterans keeps moving. It finds its way to the neighborhood merchant, to the landlord, and eventually to the tax collector. After all, it is the ultimate consumer, not the National Economy Leaguer, who pays the cost of government.

Our own county, typical of counties throughout the entire United States, is facing the prospect of taking care of 250,000 destitute citizens this winter—with an empty treasury. One way or another, the treasury must be supplied with cash. Only confidence, cooperation, faith in the security of our government can find the way.

Under such circumstances, is this the time to frighten war veterans with loss of the miserable stipend they now receive?

And is local charity anywhere in the United States able to assume the load of caring for additional thousands of families made destitute by the success of the National Economy League's program?

WRONG DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS A SERIOUS ERROR

Doctor Points Out That Incorrect Diagnosis Means Tragedies

In many cases of apparent tuberculosis wrong diagnosis by doctors classifies a healthy person as having the disease.

Dr. Paul Guerin writing in a Paris newspaper, points out that incorrect diagnoses can be avoided by the careful practitioner.

An existing case must not be overlooked, but a case that is not tuberculous must not be mistaken for one.

This last peril is more prevalent than is suspected, he fears.

Writing in Je suis partout (Paris), Dr. Guerin says:

"Upon the plea of absolute safety, the Koch bacillus may be assumed where it is not present."

"Any such suspicion is always a serious matter. It means for the one under suspicion a loss of time and a loss of money. It means a change in plans for the future. Because of a word spoken too lightly, positions in life may be compromised, sentimental crises may even be precipitated."

"Here more than elsewhere there is no benefit in a doubt. However discreet he may be, the expert may get on the wrong track. The trail of the bacillus may be lost. The physician may not realize how carefully symptoms or affections simulating tuberculosis are to be studied."

"If there be a word liable to abuse it is 'pretuberculosis.' It says too much or not enough—too much, if states having nothing to do with the Koch bacillus are called by this name; not enough if the doctor dissembles with this term the first symptoms of the malady."

Precision Needed
"Precision is an essential quality of diagnosis. False tuberculous cases or false pretuberculosis cases are innumerable. Misconception is not possible when an 'organized' lesion makes audible 'cracklings' in the practitioner's ear, when the microbe swarms in the sputum, when the shadow picture reproduces the characteristic 'marblings.'"

"Before this interval, at the infectious stage of the malady, there is the peril of error—when the patient is scarcely feverish, when he coughs little, scarcely spits at all, when auscultation attains effects of silence, when the radiology is reassuring; in a word, when all works out in merely general results and functional responses."

ALCOHOLIC DEATHS SHOWING INCREASE

Reports Indicate Poison Alcohol Taking A Heavy Toll

Before 1920 deaths from alcoholism were declining.

Since 1920 they increased notably.

These are among the facts brought out in a survey covering the years 1910 to 1930, which Frederick W. Brown of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene has just completed.

A marked reduction in alcoholic disease was noted in 1919 and 1920, which could fairly be attributed to prohibition.

The present trends indicate that prohibition is becoming increasingly impotent as a means of preventing excessive use of alcohol to an extent productive of serious mental disorders and untimely death.

Serious complications from "poison alcohol" have been noted by general hospitals. More young patients are being admitted to State hospitals for mental disease since Prohibition. Fewer cases of prolonged or chronic hallucinations among alcoholic patients are being seen in these State hospitals. There is a new type of case in which the alcoholic state is accompanied by poisoning, often fatal in nature.

Doctor's Dangers Are Cited In New Volume By Furman

"Private Practice" a new novel by A. L. Furman throws some light on the struggle of a young doctor to keep "straight" while earning a living.

Medicinal conditions in textile mill clinics, ladies who clamor for the physician's attention, and labor conditions in the mill sections of an eastern city make up the surrounding circumstances of the poor young physician's battle to earn a living wage and to keep the home fires of love and finance both merrily alight.

WHY PHYSICIANS SHOULD NOT ACT ON HEALTH BODY

Burlington Chiropractor Offers Suggestions To Readers

By Dr. J. F. Walsh, D. C.
Burlington, Iowa

Government Health Regulations should not come from Doctors of any school, because, when doctors make such regulations, they interfere both with the individuals free choice of physician or system and also with the work of the practitioner. Government medicine whether of nation, state or city, is a harsh, mechanical laboratory routine, instead of the highly individualized practice of physicians dealing with individual patients, each a problem to be studied and solved by itself.

1. It is obviously contrary to public policy, since doctors' revenue comes from disease and not from health.

2. Schools of doctors' practices are many and varied and it is neither democratic nor fair to permit one school to control the health of any county.

3. The care of the person is purely a private affair and does not properly come within the purview of any one health method.

4. Therefore, the relation between doctor and patient, being a personal and private one, the individual is entitled to his choice of doctor.

5. The doctor cannot forget that he is a doctor and when he becomes health officer, he proceeds to "doctor" the whole community.

6. The function of health officer is strictly a sanitary job having relation to drainage, to sewage, to garbage disposal, to water supply, to the ventilation and plumbing of buildings; in a word to making the environment clean and wholesome. These tasks are no more akin to the practice of doctors than they are to chiroprody or the barbers' trade.

7. The health officer keeps the record of deaths and has it in his power if he is a doctor to protect his brethren from blame or any given practice of his sect from condemnation.

8. A doctor in the position of health officer could be a state paid agent and lobbyist for his fraternity, when the state has no more right to discriminate between doctors' methods than it has to show partiality to religions.

9. Doctors are not in the least needed in the health office for quarantine purposes as will be seen by the following well known and self-evident facts: The reporting of contagious disease is now done by the family doctor. It will be the same when the health officer is controlled by a sanitary engineer. It does not require a diploma to tack up a quarantine card. When a contagious case recovers the doctor reports and this should release the patient.

PASS IT ALONG!

After reading your Midwest Free Press, send it to a friend who might be interested in REAL NEWS. The more subscribers we get the better paper we can give you. Why not suggest a subscription to your friends?

GREAT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY! FIND REAL WILD HAIR

Doctors' Theories End When True Facts Are Learned

Lonnie Dickson, 48, trained nurse who had sneezed almost continuously at Princeton, Ky., for 120 hours, stopped sneezing last Sunday after physicians believed they had discovered the cause of the trouble.

After multitudes of theories and expert talk on just what they might do, a country doctor found a wild hair in Miss Dickson's nose, extracted it and stopped the sneezing. Just another example of the science of the M.D. man. He will go to high heaven looking for theories whether they be on appendectomy or sneezing, and he finds sometimes—the real solution right under his nose—or in the patient's nose.

USELESS TONSILLECTOMIES

The following review of an article in the British Medical Journal and an article in the Journal Royal Sanitary Institute is from the American Journal of Public Health for November, 1932, p. 1209:

"Tonsillectomy and Health—Excellent end-results in selected cases have been statistically over-weighted by indifferent end-results in cases in which the operation has been performed without sufficient indications as a more or less routine prophylactic ritual. In our opinion, a large proportion of the tonsillectomies now done on children are unnecessary, entail some risk, and give little or no return." Thus concludes a British study.

"Glover, J. A. and Wilson, J. The end-Results of the Tonsil and Adenoid Operation in Childhood and Adolescence. Brit. M. J. 3740:506 (Sept. 10) 1932."



GOLD FOR MEDICINE

Gold for which most of us are always scrambling to buy the things we think we need is also used in medicine. Sometimes, according to some doctors it is a powerful therapeutic agent. A book has just been issued on the subject by Drs. Lebeuf and Holland but they do not discuss the medical use of gold to cure alcoholism which has been used in America.

Some of their remarks follows:

The most widely used auriferous compound in medicine is sanocrysin, which is, chemically speaking, a double thiosulfate of gold and soda. It is a compound on the same plan as the "hypo" well known to photographers; and, like this, it is very readily soluble in water. Sanocrysin, discovered as long ago as 1845 by two French chemists, was introduced into therapeutics in 1923 in phthisis (giving it by the intravenous route), and its merits in the treatment of that disease have been keenly debated.

Gold has also been much used in the treatment of the different forms of tuberculosis of the skin.

In the tuberculides and in lupus erythematosus it is a good deal more useful than any other form of therapy. Several different compounds have been employed. Martenstein was the first (in 1921) to employ krysolgan—an organic compound of gold—with good results, and since then other organic compounds have been contrived with a view to achieving greater efficacy and diminished toxicity. Perhaps the most important of these is solganal.

Gold has also been employed in the treatment of syphilis. Several writers have testified to its potency in this disease, and examples have been published of

cases resistant to arsenic and bismuth which have yielded to one of the compounds of gold; there does not, however, seem to be much probability that it will ever oust salvarsan and its derivatives from the position which they occupy as the first line of defense.

Further fields in which gold has been tried are leprosy and psoriasis. Here the results are not particularly striking, but it appears that some amelioration may follow the administration of sanocrysin in leprosy, and there are American dermatologists who allege that gold, and especially colloidal gold, is superior to arsenic in the treatment of psoriasis.

Royal Dentist



Signorina Emilia Quaranta, Italy's most famous woman dentist. Recently she went to Doorn, Holland, where she extracted three of the German ex-kaiser's molars. Her patients include two kings, three queens, and, eighteen, princes, and princesses.

Cancer Is CURABLE AT THE BAKER HOSPITAL

Let no one tell you that the Baker Hospital is not curing Cancer and other ailments. We invite your most scrutinous investigation. Come to the Hospital and visit with our patients, consult the physicians in charge. To further describe our work, we have prepared a beautiful catalog showing pictures of the Hospital located on the Mississippi River—pictures of the scenery it commands.

Cancer, Hemorrhoids (Piles), Hernia, All Chronic Diseases, Diseases of Blood, Skin, and Stomach Ulcers.

AND ALL KINDRED DISEASES

FAMOUS BAKER CANCER FORMULA and TREATMENTS

WHICH CAN ONLY BE SECURED AT THE BAKER HOSPITAL. NO OTHER HOSPITAL IN IOWA, HAS THE FORMULA OR RIGHT TO THESE TREATMENTS AS I HAVE BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS PROCURED THIS EXCLUSIVE RIGHT. EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION.

—GLASSES FITTED—

Baker Hospital

W. W. POTTER, M. D., Lessee.



COMING!

TO EVERY HOME IN AMERICA
THE VOICE OF

NORMAN BAKER

—OVER—

XENT

Your friendship and good-will is highly appreciated
and we extend to you an invitation to assist in the com-
pletion of this powerful station.

We Need More Money

To complete construction to full capacity of 150,000
watts, no stock for sale—will accept loans and pay
6% and share in 10% bonus.

READ

I am president and general manager and hold stock in the COMPANIA INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSAL of MEXICO, which has received from the Mexican Government a permit to build a 150,000 watt Radio Station called "XENT" to operate on 1115 kilocycles, UNLIMITED TIME day and night.

This is the largest permit ever granted by Mexico for a radio station and will be THREE TIMES stronger than any station in the United States the largest to date being 50,000 watts on regular broadcast. The cost will be about \$225,000 when all complete. Construction is nearing completion. Two large 300 feet towers mounted on insulators for greatest efficiency are now completed and erected. These powerful insulators alone withstanding 75,000 lbs. pressure costs over \$1000.00.

A 75-acre site was purchased on the main paved highway from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey, Mexico, Mexico's gateway, and oil and natural gas may be found on our site when drilling commences.

The first building of fireproof construction, 72x72 feet square, housing the transmitter and power apparatus is just about finished, and the reception and studio buildings will soon be completed. Every effort is being made to be on the air the latter part of this month.

The latest transmitter apparatus which has been under construction for the first 50,000 watt unit is now ready for installation.

Advertising time over this powerful station as strong as a chain hookup and price per hour will be about \$1000.00.

We need about \$50,000 to complete this station and I am asking my friends to loan me this money and the Company has agreed to set aside 10 per cent of the net profits, of the Radio Station during the period your loan is outstanding, to be divided among all lenders in proportion to their loans and in addition I will pay you SIX PER CENT on your loan. I will issue you my personal promissory note for 8-12-18 or 24 months at 6 per cent with the bonus giving you any maturity you wish. I

will accept any amount from TEN DOLLARS UP. Don't send your money to the Company or to me, but cut and sign the coupon opposite, attach your bank draft, Post-office or Express Money Order and forward to the Banco Mercantil De Laredos, Box 762, Laredo, Texas, to be delivered to me upon my acceptance and delivery to said bank, of my personal promissory note as stated to be forwarded immediately to you.

This is your opportunity to help me put this station on the air and if you wish your name will be announced over this station with our appreciation. Remit now and get 6 per cent with a bonus. Further information may be secured by writing me in care of the Banco Mercantil De Laredos, Box 762, Laredo, Texas.

NORMAN BAKER.

CUT THIS OUT AND SEND TODAY---Any Amount

To Banco Mercantil De Laredos, Box 762, Laredo, Texas

I desire to assist MR. NORMAN BAKER in building AMERICA'S LARGEST RADIO STATION, and I therefore enclose, as a loan to him, New York draft, United States P. O. or American Railway Express Money Order. (Do not remit by International Money Order) for \$..... and authorize you to deliver this draft or money order to him upon his delivery to you of his personal promissory note for the sum of \$....., payable _____ months after date with six per cent interest payable annually together with his agreement to set aside 10 per cent of the net profit of said Radio Station during the period said loan is outstanding for the benefit of the lenders who aid in the erection thereof. You are instructed to forward to me immediately this said promissory note. Said 10 per cent of the net profits to be distributed among the lenders in ratable proportion to their loans.

This offer is subject to Mr. Baker's acceptance at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico and if not accepted by him in _____ days you are to return enclosed draft to me.

Signature.

For Address

SHALL WE MENTION YOUR NAME ON THE AIR? _____

PEOPLE'S PULPIT

(Continued from page twelve)

practice the profession of their year.

All professional schools should be made to stand on their own feet and get off the taxpayers back thereby saving the taxpayer millions of dollars.

In the last analysis has the granting of a license been a protection to the people or protection for the people in the different professions?

Dr. J. F. W.,
Burlington, Iowa

TAX NEEDS

The summary that the Midwest Free Press stands for is this:

1. Less taxation. 2. Fewer state commissions. 3. Universal school books. 4. Equity for farmers. 5. Lower freight rates. 6. Return of river transportation. 7. A clean up of some state institutions. 8. More efficiency in public offices.

Take first: If you don't pay your taxes on your home in due time it is advertised.

Then if not paid—runs on until sold for taxes all the expenses having to be paid if not sold.

No help for the farmer toward paying his taxes; if troops deny him right to protect his home and property; tell him what he should and shouldn't plant, and how much. State commissioners don't care if you haven't a roof over your head or a bite to eat or a thing to wear or keep warm.

And reflection on the cattle testing. Done by "expert" fireside farmers; there's your state commission again and another blow to ye poor farmer.

Mrs. Spencer D. Thorp
Marydel, Maryland

FUNDS OF WELFARE ASSOCIATION TIED UP IN LOCAL BANK

(Continued from page Two)

to take the children from him and Mrs. Bird by adoption.

However in proceedings before Judge D. V. Jackson last Saturday, welfare workers insisted they were attempting only to find temporary homes for the children as they were unable to carry the expense of their care at the Lutheran Home. Mr. Bird consented to this. He was represented at the hearing by H. L. Fisher, attorney for the Midwest Free Press.

Mr. Bird stated that although he and his wife had agreed to an operation to make certain they would have no more children, welfare workers had demanded they consent to giving up the children. He added that he was willing to work at any labor that will enable him to provide for his little family and keep them together.

What Might Happen

After the hearing, Mr. Fisher intimated that in his opinion the original proceeding were intended to provide for the permanent adoption of the children.

"Is it possible" Mr. Fisher asked, "that the presence of a large number of sympathizers and witnesses together with counsel for the defense caused the welfare workers to change their original plans."

Illinois Girl Wins Milking Contest By Making New Record

SHELBYVILLE, Ill. — Nellie Kensel, 18-year-old farm girl, broke national records in winning the Illinois milkmaids' contest.

Bringing her own cow, she extracted 18.4 pounds of milk in two and a half minutes.

Morning and night for years she has helped her father milk thirty cows on his farm near here.

Veteran farmers had nothing but respect for her accomplishment. The Illinois record, set last year, was 11½ pounds of milk.

CLASSIFIED

Phone 2900 Today

BROWN'S DAIRY — Guaranteed pure milk delivered at your door daily from the farm. Phone 1943-4.

CREAM WANTED—Highest cash prices. Jersey Cream Line Dairy, Cor. 5th and Mulberry, Muscatine, Iowa. Phone 737

USED MACHINES—1 McCormick-Deering 10-20 Tractor, 1 McCormick Big 6 Mower, 1 Endgate Lime Spreader. Muscatine Implement Co.

MEN WANTED — for Rawleigh city routes of 800 consumers in city of Washington. Reliable hustler can start earning \$25 weekly and increase rapidly. Write immediately. Rawleigh Co., Dept. IA-207-V, Freeport, Ill.

MAN WITH CAR needed immediately to fill vacancy local grocery route. Must be satisfied to make \$27.50 weekly at start; more later. Steady job, steady pay for willing worker. Write Albert Mills, Route Mgr., 2277 Monmouth, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hen House Lining 2c each

Used Newspaper Mats make ideal hen house lining. Wind proof. Spray with water, then close hen house and burn pan of brimstone. The smoke and fumes will form a glaze ending lice. Apply Office, Midwest Free Press, Muscatine, Iowa.

Telephone Users Seeking Lowered Muscatine Rates

Meeting last Monday night in the Muscatine City Hall, telephone users organized "The Telephone Subscribers Association for Reduction of Rates," and elected Lee N. Rainbow as chairman.

Mr. Rainbow said the next move of the association would be to circulate petitions in the city calling for a reduction in rates.

General committees for each ward were named:

First ward: Ernest Kent, Mrs. Adam Weber, George Scholten, Peter Maher.

Second ward: Charles P. Hanley, Thomas Maher, Charles Fulliam, Jess Stephens.

Third ward: Herbert Thompson, Louis Crull, Edward Burns, Fred Hoffman, Fred Ellsworth, and Frank Grigg.

Fourth ward: George Betzold, T. D. Mitchell, Daisy Betzold and Lee Rainbow.

C. R. Rabedaux of the Muscatine Journal and J. R. Connor of the Midwest Free Press, the mayor and city council were invited to meet with the committees at a meeting to be announced soon.

Editor's Note: for the committees' information, senate file 152 by Werner, and House File 167, by Mooty, introduced in the Iowa State Legislature last week, would give to cities and towns power to regulate telephone rates.

These bills were introduced on the urging by G. A. Goodwin, who has been active among labor unions in seeking support for lower telephone rates. Mr. Goodwin is legislative representative for the Locomotive Engineers, The Co-Operative Legislative Counsel, composed of representatives of state labor organizations, and the Farmers Union are pressing for early action on this bill.

IODINE FOR EGG PRODUCTION

Iodine added to the feed in the form of potassium iodine increases the amount of iodine contained in the egg yolk, according to German experiments recently reported in this country.

The increase in egg production amounted to about 4 per cent while the hatchability was raised from 76 to 84 per cent to 88 to 92 per cent. Egg yolks from the hens fed iodine contained from 300 to 400 milligrams of iodine compared with 4 to 7 milligrams found in eggs from hens not fed iodine.



Can the American Government Endure? No! Says Judge Rutherford

Judge Rutherford says in his talk of June 26th over a national chain of radio stations as follows: We quote from Judge Rutherford's talk—

"Today there is no true patriotism among the rulers of the nation. It is now impossible for the people to elect men to public office and to expect them to enact just laws and to administer the affairs of the government for the general welfare."

"Big Business has no regard for the rights of the common people."

"It controls the two major parties of America and names and elects at will the public men to office who will best serve their selfish interests. Big Business controls the army and the navy, the guns and the ammunition and the police power of the nation."

"Satan has used commerce, politics and religion that he might get complete control of the human race and defame the name and Word of Jehovah God. For this reason, it is written in the Bible (1 John 5:19), 'The whole world is now under the wicked one'."

"The rulers have been duly informed and duly warned that Jehovah God's kingdom is here. They have refused to give heed. They disregard the Word of God and go on with their imperfect schemes, and will continue to try one after another, all of which shall fail."

"The greatest crisis of the ages is now upon the world, and this includes the American government."

"The clergy, while claiming to represent God, in fact represent the Devil and his organization. In order that the people might hear the truth and determine this matter for themselves, recently I challenged the combined clergy to select their best man to debate this question by radio. Charged with misrepresenting God and serving Satan these gentlemen should either come forward and prove their falsity of the charge, or, failing in that, should cease to hold themselves out as teachers of the Word of God. Jehovah foretold the outcome of such a challenge and the attitude that would be assumed by the preachers when he caused His prophet Jeremiah to write, at chapter 51 verse 30: 'The mighty men of Babylon (Satan's organization) have forborne to fight; they have remained in their holds; their might hath failed. Let the people take note of this fact.'"

"In 1917 Big Business, for ultraselfish reasons, needlessly and wantonly forced the American nation into the World War, which resulted in the greatly increased wealth and power of a few men and made serfs and paupers of many millions of people."

"With grasping arms like the tentacles of a mighty octopus, Big Business has laid hold upon practically all of the visible wealth of the nation."

"The American government has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It cannot endure. Together with all other nations, it soon shall fall. Such fall will be in spite of everything Big Business, politics and clergymen, the military and the 'strong-arm-squad,' and the Devil and all of his hosts can do to hold together the oppressive rule. It must and will fall because Jehovah God's kingdom is here. Hasten to make shelter under Jehovah's kingdom."

"The same selfish interests own and control the professional clergymen and these men make merchandise of the Word of God in order to keep the people in ignorance and in subjection to the ruling powers. Thus it is plainly seen that the power of the government is centralized in the hands of a very few."

"Within a short time Jehovah God will destroy the Devil and his entire organization."

"Jehovah made this earth for man to live upon in peace and plenty, health and happiness; and under the reign of Christ, He declares, the earth shall yield her increase, and God shall bless the people, and all in the earth shall know Him."

If you want to get a copy of the Golden Age Magazine which contains this talk of Judge Rutherford, write to the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, 117 Adams Street, Brooklyn, New York.

We might also suggest that you tune in every SUNDAY at 5:30 to 5:45 o'clock and hear JUDGE RUTHERFORD over

WOC, Davenport & WHO, Des Moines, 1000 kc

Don't Forget to Tune in Every Sunday Evening and Hear Judge Rutherford

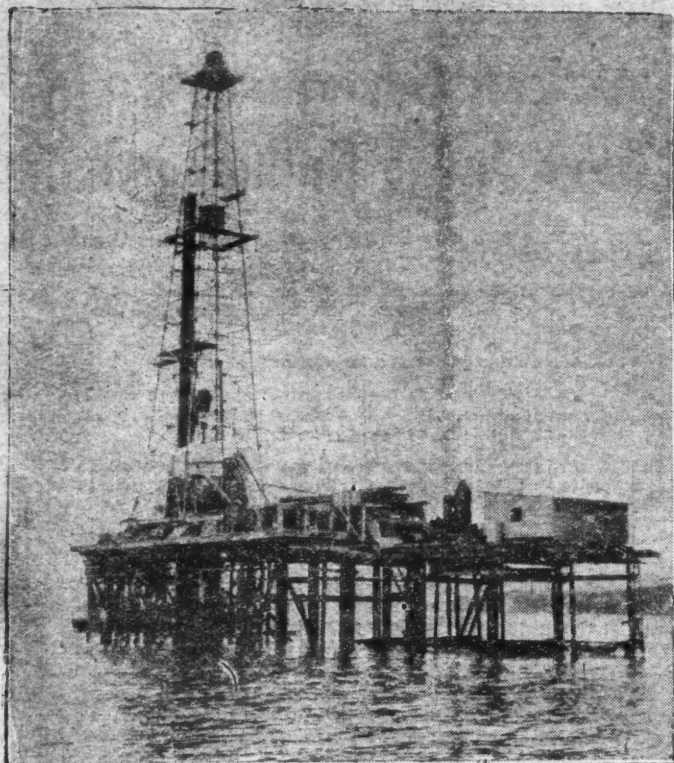
Escape Death As Racing Car Somersaults



(Acme Photo)

Real action during dirt championship race recently at Oakland, Cal. Spider Matlock, mechanician, is being thrown from car at left as it hurtled over. The driver, Lester Spangler, crashed into a rail, but righted the car before it somersaulted. Neither man was seriously injured.

Oil Drilling Goes Out To Sea



(Acme Photo)

"Steel Island," 60 by 90 feet, from which oil well will be drilled in the floor of the ocean 76 miles north of Los Angeles. The "island" bears 200 tons of machinery.

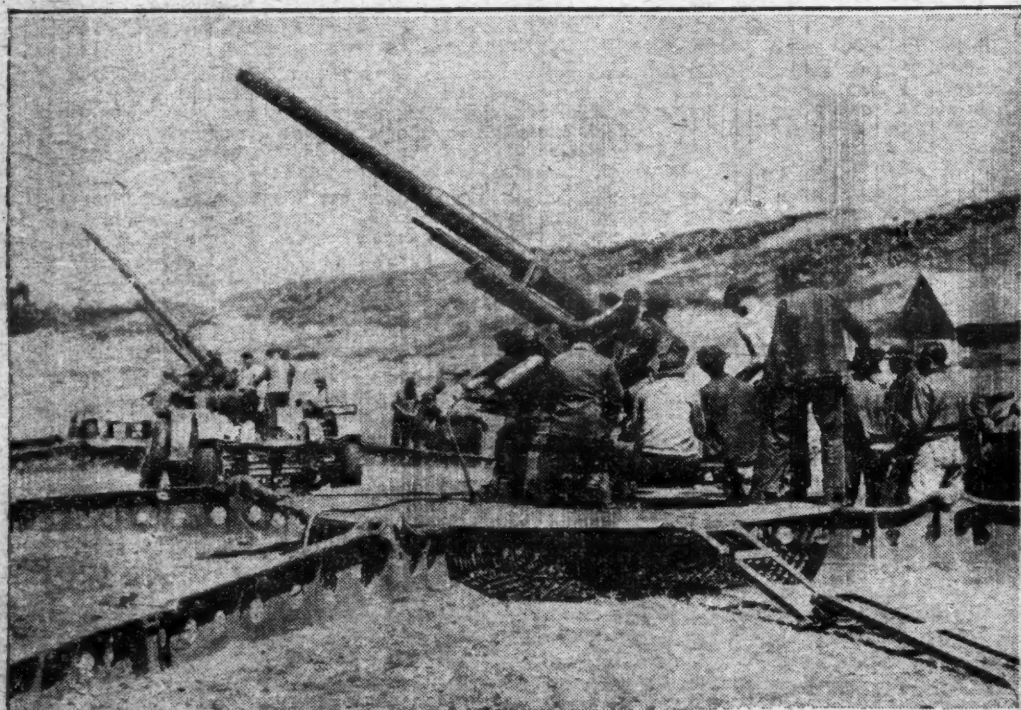
Bride



(Acme Photo)

Miss June Shakespeare, daughter of British race horse owner and tea planter, in her wedding gown. She is to become the bride of Flag Lieutenant E. G. Heywood-Lonsdale, well known poloist, at Gibraltar.

Trying Out Army's Latest Anti-Aircraft Guns



(Acme Photo)

Two of the new three inch guns being tested by the 63d anti-aircraft regiment at Fort MacArthur, near San Pedro, Cal. The guns can throw 30 shells a minute and are dragged along by ten ton trucks which can make 40 miles an hour while hauling them.

Another Filmland Wedding Goes Haywire



(Acme Photo)

James B. Regan and his wife, Alice Joyce, of the movies, who filed suit for divorce in Reno, Nev., charging cruelty. They were married in New Orleans in 1920.

Voted The Best In Their Profession



(Acme Photo)

Helen Hayes was chosen as the outstanding motion picture actress of the past year, and Fredric March as the outstanding actor, in bestowal of gold statuette awards at Friday's annual banquet of the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Science.

The picture in which Miss Hayes' work was so outstanding was "Arrowsmith."

Mr. March's work in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" won him the highest recognition.

The gold prizes were awarded to Miss Hayes and March as a result of a vote taken by all ranks within the film industry, each writer, actress, actor, director, producer, supervisor, executive, and camera man in the ranks of the motion picture academy casting one vote.